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23 July 1981

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No. 2452

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OFFICIAL BELIEVES COOPERATIVE ENERGY PLANS SHOULD NOT BE HASTY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 63-65

[Interview with Paulino Pinto Joao, Angolan state secretary for cooperation in Luanda; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you describe the development of economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique?

[Answer] There are strong fraternal relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries that began during the war of national liberation and continue today, based on economic cooperation relations.

We have set up a joint economic commission to study and evaluate existing possibilities in each country in order to find ways to complement our two economies. There were certain difficulties in the past, but we believe that conditions are now ripe to advance steadily, so that economic relations are on the same high level as the political ones.

[Question] Which are the most salient aspects of these relations with respect to the possibilities of complementarity between the two countries' economies?

[Answer] There are some important aspects that can be considered. We believe that both in Angola and Mozambique, there are production capacities that have not been exploited adequately, and these capacities could fulfill the present and future needs of economic cooperation between our two countries. This is why we are attempting to establish bilateral relations in the economic field. I must admit that their implementation has not been easy because of natural difficulties still affecting our two administrations. There are still some obstacles. We hope to proceed in those fields where progress can be immediate.

[Question] Are there other reasons to develop cooperation between Angola and Mozambique?

[Answer] I would like to stress a certain aspect. For young countries like us, the choice of partners is one of our principal problems. Given this difficulty, the need to join forces--especially between countries such as Angola and Mozambique which are united in the same struggle--can never be stressed too much. Our joint efforts will permit a stronger and more independent presence vis-a-vis those partners with whom we are attempting to establish economic and trade relations.

[Question] In the field of cooperation, could you comment on the latest initiatives undertaken by various African countries, particularly those of Southern Africa?

[Answer] At this time, we are fully conscious that we are part of Africa. Accordingly, our efforts must be aimed at finding formulas for fruitful cooperation between the various African countries. We are arguing that the major objective should be the creation of an African common market that will allow all African countries to achieve their full rights in the economic field. This common market necessarily entails, first, bilateral cooperation, secondly, regional cooperation and finally, cooperation on a continental scale.

[Question] What is Angola's role in this?

[Answer] Angola is one of the signatories of the Lusaka agreement, according to which, for instance, Mozambique is in charge of activities related to the solution of the problems of transportation and communications on a sub-regional level; Zimbabwe must see to the problems concerning food security and other countries have well-defined tasks. Angola, for example, is in charge of the energy-related issues in the sub-region. We have set up an energy commission that will present to the other signatories a program of action leading to the objective we have assigned to ourselves, namely, to guarantee the security of the countries belonging to the Group of Nine in the field of energy.

[Question] What does this security consist of?

[Answer] The problem is not only to know what will be the guarantee to furnish hydrocarbons, but above all, it is the need to find alternative sources of energy that can guarantee the stability of each of our nations. Since the energy problem is today a burning issue, our initial enthusiasm in outlining a short-term minimal program encountered a number of natural difficulties. Moreover, we are against the problem of expertise which is quite serious given the present state of economic and social development. We must become a little more circumspect in preparing the program to be submitted to the countries of the Group of Nine.

CSO: 4728/58

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON CHAD, GUINEA-BISSAU

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Text of interview with Prime Minister Pedro Pires by Manuel Tome of NOTICIAS, on 23 June 1981, place not given]

[Excerpts] It was late in the afternoon of Tuesday, 23 June. After a day of intensive activity, there seemed little chance that Commander Pedro Pires would respond to our request for an interview, at least not at that time. The Cape Verdian leader graciously made himself available to us, however, and discussed very important and no less sensitive issues.

Pedro Pires answers each question deliberately. He speaks prudently, and does not evade questions.

Support, Yes, But...

[Tome] Mr Prime Minister, what is Cape Verde's position on the Chad issue? (Comrade Pires answers, always cautiously. This is not a simple issue, as he himself says.)

[Pires] We consider this to be a very complex issue. It is a problem that has dragged on for a long time, since the country became independent. There is internal division and discrimination against a part of the population, but there are also other reasons that could be called historical, in view of the ethnic composition of the country. At this time we feel an effort should be made to unite the country and avert its destruction, because the situation is extremely difficult. Finally, our position is based on the principle of respect for the right of any people to control its own destiny. There should also be an effort to avoid any intervention and to allow the people of Chad to organize and to create a state serving their interests.

As our position at the summit meeting, we are waiting until we reach Nairobi to take a stand, because at this time we are not informed as to how the situation is developing.

[Tome] And about the stationing of Libyan troops in Chad, Mr Prime Minister? (The Cape Verdian leader smiled. This is a very controversial question).

[Pires] The problem is all the more complicated because the government there requested assistance from Libya. I feel that, under these circumstances, the Libyan Government has the right to do so. Whether the Libyan Government has other intentions remains to be seen. A country can make alliances, but those alliances do not confer the right to take advantage of a situation of weakness to occupy all or part of a country or to take charge of the whole country. We cannot say if this is Libya's intent, because we don't know, but if it is, it should be repudiated. Meanwhile, we do not deny the right of one government to call for assistance from another country if it feels threatened--by foreign intervention or external pressures.

Coup d'Etat in Guinea-Bissau

(We came to the last question. The subject was particularly important in that this was the first time a Cape Verdian high official had spoken with us directly about it: relations between Praia and Bissau, and the formation of a new party in Cape Verde--the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde]--following the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau on 14 November 1980.)

[Pires] I will try to speak about this--but you must know that often the most important thing is to arrive at a solution to the problems, always maintaining and bearing in mind the real interests of the states and their peoples. From our analysis and our standpoint, we feel there is every interest in seeing Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau maintain the best of relations. It is in the interest of both states, and we declared long ago that we were going to act to reestablish normal relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. If my comments are reserved, it is in order to preserve the possibility of reaching an early understanding. I cannot go into the same questions as deeply as I could have at an earlier time. (The prime minister's words were in introduction to his answer.)

[Pires] Our position is that a coup d'etat is not the way to resolve political problems. Political problems should be resolved by political means and methods, within the organization, hence--at that time--within the PAIGC. The introduction of a new method, that is, recourse to a forceful coup, could simply create a precedent. In other words, disregarding the principles of leadership and the functioning of the organization at the time, anyone could feel he also had the right to conduct another coup d'etat. So we would be opening the door to a succession of coups, which would cause instability and even enable others to interfere in our internal life. (Commander Pires went on to clarify his position regarding the coup, summarizing his explanation as follows.) As a rule, we are opposed to any type of coup d'etat in the situation Guinea-Bissau was experiencing.

Creation of PAICV

[Pires] There was a coup d'etat. As the government of Cape Verde, we could not become involved--and we even declared we would not become involved--in Guinea-Bissau's internal affairs.

(This introduced the prime minister's explanation of the entire process behind the formation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde. Pires then made a brief reference to the special political relationship between the two countries at that time. As a supranational party, the PAIGC directed life in both Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.)

[Pires] On analysis, and considering what a coup means, and meant, we reached the logical conclusion that to go over heads and to disregard the system of leadership was to do irreparable damage to the political organization, because the relations of trust that should exist ceased to exist. Within a party, there should be relations of trust among the various members of the organization. Without relations of trust, with members defending different methods and different principles, the conditions are no longer there to continue with the organization. Therefore, we--the party organization in Cape Verde--decided to create a new organization: the PAICV. It has the same members and the same leaders; it is the same organization. What has happened is that it has restricted its activity exclusively to Cape Verde.

We felt there was no other solution, because it would be futile to take a hypocritical position or gloss over things. We thought it was preferable to face reality and to assume our responsibilities, because this was the only way we could create the conditions to continue our struggle in Cape Verde....

Since we do not live in a world of saints and we also have enemies, any lack of firmness, any hesitation, could provoke the same kind of action in Cape Verde. Therefore, all things considered, a decision had to be taken to defend Cape Verde's own conquests.

6362

CSO: 4728/40

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FRENCH AGREEMENTS' REVISION REQUEST—Bangui (AFP)—"The Central African Republic (CAR) intends to revise all cooperation agreements linking it with France," CAR Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga announced on Friday, 26 June, during an interview granted the French Press Agency. "We must implement," he said, "a veritable Marshall Plan in the CAR." The advent of a socialist government in France is opening a "new era of hope" for Africa in general and for the CAR in particular, the prime minister further noted, moreover, emphasizing that the CAR "had put an end to the paternalism" of Giscard d'Estaing who, he added, "while ridding us of Emperor Bokassa, never succeeded in effecting the economic recovery of our country. For much too long," Mr Bozanga further noted, "France has been content to do no more than pay CAR officials' salaries without really trying to help our economy and proceed to a serious diagnosis of the catastrophic situation that existed at the end of Bokassa's reign." To that end, the prime minister revealed that his government was busying itself with the preparation of "detailed, reliable reports" which would soon be submitted for evaluation by the new French Government. He expressed the hope that bilateral cooperation would henceforth be "coherent" and no longer dominated by "personal, man-to-man relations," but rather by "state-to-state" relations. Referring to the presence of French troops in the CAR, Bozanga simply declared that "the day the Central African Government wants them to leave, it will tell them to do so." [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jun 81 p 5] 11466

CSO: 4719/107

FRANCE TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN, RECONSTRUCTION AID

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by L. Ahento: "France Ready to Aid the New Chad on Condition That Libyan Troops Withdraw"]

[Text] Paris—On 24 June the French Ministry of External Relations indicated that France is ready to make its humanitarian contribution, and particularly toward the reconstruction of Chad "to alleviate the pain and suffering of the people of Chad."

This is the first time since the election of Mr Francois Mitterrand that the new French Government has taken a stand on the Chadian crisis on the basis of the Lagos (August 1979) and Lome (January 1981) resolutions.

An African Solution

For the new French Government, the "Chadian problem is an African problem and its solution is in the hands of the Africans." At a time when this issue ought to be examined by the African chiefs of state, at present meeting in Nairobi, in taking this stand the French Government above all wants to encourage the study of an African solution to the Chadian problem. An informed source, however, indicates that any French action will be linked with the question of the presence of Libyan troops in Chad.

In declaring itself ready to provide Chad with aid, France has broken the policy of immobility it has adhered to these past few months with regard to this country, all the while observing a cautious attitude. But a reliable source notes that the Chadian problem will soon be examined at the top French echelon.

At any rate, it is to be feared that this determination of the French Government cannot materialize in the immediate future because of the presence of Libyan troops whose withdrawal has been announced on several occasions, but which are still on Chadian territory.

GUNT's Hesitation

Thus on 24 June Ndjamea was informed by a source close to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) that Colonel Qadhafi has basically agreed to withdraw his troops and that a Chadian emissary would go to Sierra Leone before the start of the OAU summit meeting to inform acting OAU president Siaka Stevens of this basic agreement.

Now at the same time the Chadian Press Agency denied this report in its bulletin, writing namely that on the eve of the 18th OAU Summit Conference this could only mean a "diversionary maneuver to attempt to get them to believe that the Libyan presence in Chad was not worth talking to Nairobi about since Ndjamena and Tripoli have reached agreement on the solution of the problem."

A Public Decision

The Chadian Press Agency, which deplores "the GUNT's hesitation to make a public decision on the withdrawal of the Libyans," moreover, asserts that the Libyan soldiers have not left the Chadian capital, but have simply withdrawn from the city's military base.

11,466

CSO: 4719/107

RESULTS OF JOINT POLITICAL BUREAU, GOVERNMENT MEETING

Brassaville ETUMBA in French 6 Jun 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Establishing a close, permanent link with the rank and file, going to the vast popular masses, experiencing their way of life in perfect harmony, in total communion with them, but also and at the same time guaranteeing the continuity of party and government activities, managing to avoid any slowdown, any slippage in national life--these are the convergent concerns of comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state, and chairman of the cabinet.

As everybody knows, comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso left Brazzaville, the capital, on Tuesday, 26 May, for a trip which, after one week already, entered its second phase with the stopover at Owando where he stayed this morning from 0835 until 1345 to hold a mixed political bureau and government meeting.

Thus, the weekly scheduling of these meetings of these two bodies was implemented; Owando, the capital of the region of the Basin, for several moments was a center of decision-making on the double level of the party and the government.

The central issue of this meeting was an economic-financial issue because the important thing was to work out the implementation of the budget for FY 1981 in the spirit of the slogan of the year and the studies prepared by the leader of the revolution who asked us not to allow ourselves to be deceived by illusions or mirages. We recall that, during its budget session, the People's National Assembly had expressed its agreement regarding the implementation of certain program authorization bills.

In line with the priorities assigned to these various projects, the Political Bureau and the government examined the possibilities of financing and implementing some of them.

After that, the issue of the Congolese Refining Company was once again opened. We recall that, during a recent cabinet meeting, the question of that company was brought up, along with its setup, its various annex, and the personnel training contract.

Today the main concern of the Political Bureau and the government was to express themselves on the organizational structures for this company and the ways to implement this effort.

In closing this issue, the Political Bureau and the government were informed of the status of another important matter, that is, water supply for Lekana. On this subject, directives were issued to the pertinent ministry to speed up studies and to achieve the successful conclusion of this effort with understandable impatience on the part of the masses in that locality.

This was followed by a review and by the adoption of the organizational charts for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each department was to be headed by its own chief. The following appointments were also made:

Directorate of Planning Studies and Special Political Affairs: Paul Henri Olansa; African Directorate: Joseph Ouabari; European Directorate: Joseph Makosso; Asia, America, and Oceania Directorate: Barthélemy Ndzambea; Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs: Henri Bounda; Directorate of Legal and Consular Affairs: Cornéille Moka; Directorate of Economic, Financial, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Relations: Adrien Bakala; Directorate of International Organizations: Jean Sylvestre Souka; Directorate of Press, Information, Archives, and Documentation: Bayi-Sinibaguy; Directorate of Telecommunications: François Botayeke; Directorate of Protocol: David Kounkou.

The following appointments were made in the Ministry of Commerce:

Director of Control and Guidance: Moungounga-Kombo Ngula; Business Manager of OPNA-COM [National Marketing Office]: Gambou Antoine.

National Office of People's Libraries. Business Manager: Lambert Biseyou; Financial Manager: Philippe Bonazebi; Administrative and Personnel Manager: Gaston Anzangosse.

OCCM (Congolese Office of Construction Materials). General Manager: Albert Ahoue Owango; Business Manager: Henri Mbouni; Administrative Manager: Jean Marc Bongo; Financial Manager: Antoine Nkounkou Tala; Technical Manager: Gaston Bombete.

For the record we note that the OCCM is an enterprise which started last February. It was progressively to take over the importing and sale of construction materials. Looking at miscellaneous matters, the Political Bureau and the government were informed of the completion of negotiations on the financial agreement conducted between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Ducherc enterprise for the asphalt-ing of the following sections: Owando-Makoua; Makoua Ouesso, that is 310 kilometers with the construction of bridges over the Kouyou at Owando; on the Likouala and Makoua; on the Mbili and on the Lingoue.

This agreement, signed at Owando, covers an amount of 35 billion CFA francs.

Another agreement to study the asphalt-ing of the Kwilu loop was also signed at Owando between the People's Republic of Congo and the SPI Batignolles enterprise for an amount of 200 million Francs CFA for the following sections: Bas-Kwilu Madingou Kayes--Kola; Kola Sounda; and Sounda Makola on National Highway No 1.

In conclusion, comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso issued precise instructions for the solution of certain problems springing from the complaints of the masses during his trip.

USSR AMBASSADOR STRESSES INTENTION TO INCREASE GABON COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 20-21 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Missengue Limangoya]

[Text] The president of the Gabonese Chamber of Commerce, Pierre Mebaley, received in audience on 18 June His Excellency Gennadiy Uranov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Also present were Valery Griakalov, third secretary of the USSR Embassy in charge of economic affairs and Yves Isaac Ibouanga, counselor of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the end of the meeting, the Russian diplomat told us that his visit was within the framework of a series of contacts with Gabonese personalities. The main objective of these meetings is to implement the cooperation agreements between Gabon and the USSR, Mr Uranov stated.

It will be recalled that the two parties had signed cooperation agreements in the commercial, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields on 22 August 1980.

Even if still in its infancy, Soviet-Gabonese cooperation is already being implemented in various sectors of mutual interest. Moreover, Gabon and the Soviet Union are sparing no effort to diversify and streamline the agreements already concluded.

H. E. Gennadiy Uranov noted that Russian universities have received to-date more than 60 Gabonese students. The Soviet Union purchases large amounts of Gabonese wood. In exchange, Gabon buys from Moscow a number of products, such as Niva and Lada cars and canned food.

In relation to the economic agreements, the Russian diplomat stated that some projects have been submitted to the Gabonese Government for its approval; he added that it is through increased contacts between Libreville and Moscow that each party will become better acquainted with the other's immediate needs for a better implementation of existing agreements.

CSO: 4719/126

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA STRESSES COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Jun 81 p 7

[Excerpt] At the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Oling Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, head of state, President of the Republic, and head of government, made a visit of friendship to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on 28 May 1981.

The Gabonese president was accompanied by the following notables: His Excellency Martin Bongo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; His Excellency Jean Francois Ntoutoume-Emane, personal minister-counsellor to the head of state in charge of economic and financial coordination and civil aviation; His Excellency Zacharie Nyboto, minister delegate to the Presidency for information, postal, and telecommunications matters; His Excellency Michel Essongue, principal private secretary to the President; His Excellency Sylvestre Ratanga, ambassador of Gabon and secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and His Excellency Ignace Vane, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The visit was the first by the Gabonese head of state since the accession of President Oling Nguema Mbasogo to the highest office. It enabled the two statesmen to exchange views on current international problems, and to proceed to a broad survey of bilateral cooperation in a climate of sincere friendship and great understanding.

Thus at the international level they took note, with deep anxiety, of the tensions which divide the world at large and more particularly Africa. In that context they denounced the craving for power shown by certain developed countries and by others in process of development.

They reiterated their unshakable faith in the fundamental principles of the UN and OAU, and in the movement of unaligned countries, particularly as regards noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect of established frontiers, settlement of differences by dialogue and negotiation, and international solidarity for development and promotion of well-being.

The two heads of state likewise reaffirmed their steadfast determination to pursue their efforts for the total liberation of Africa.

From that viewpoint they bring their support to the recommendations of the international community to attain that goal.

On the bilateral level they have agreed to strengthen their cooperation, and to that end they have given instructions to their ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation in anticipation of the forthcoming sessions of the joint high commission in Gabon this year.

Throughout these conversations the Equatorial Guinean head of state was accompanied by the following notables: His Excellency Florencio Mayo Ella Mangue, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Felix Ondomba Nchama, state secretary of the Ministry of Interior; His Excellency Frederico Meana Ball, technical secretary general to the Presidency; His Excellency Celentino Manange Ndi, technical secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Faustino Epalepale Ilina, technical secretary of the Ministry of Interior; His Excellency Appolinar Moiche Echeek, technical director of the Africa-Asia-Far East-Middle East regional office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency Otar Ngue Mengue, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Equatorial Guinea to the Gabonese Republic, as well as by numerous high officials.

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CSO: 4719/26

BONGO'S U.S. VISIT CAUSES SPATE OF COMMENTS

Justification for Visit

Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial by Albert Yangari: "The Facts, and Only the Facts"]

[Text] Two months after his election, President Ronald Reagan and the chief of the Gabonese state, Omar Bongo, mutually agree to meet. Unfortunately, a nasty incident happens to upset this schedule: an attempt is made against the life of the new U.S. President at the end of March.

In April, while waiting for the results of the French presidential election, President Omar Bongo is thought to favor the left in the person of Francois Mitterrand. When the latter is elected, the Gabonese president happens to be among the first African leaders consulted by the new French administration.

Today, President Omar Bongo is in the United States, where he will be received by Mr Reagan as agreed upon previously. Isn't it normal for a responsible man to carry out his own obligations?

A certain French press has seen in this visit to the United States an act open to fallacious interpretations. For our part, we are happy to see a politician keep his word. It is now up to his partners to play the same game, and let this same press be the witness....

'Premature' Judgments Rejected

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] President Omar Bongo returned to Libreville yesterday after a week's visit to the United States, where he met with President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

Both the Gabonese and foreign media commented on this trip to the United States. The Gabonese press has not even had time to draw any conclusions from this visit to Washington and New York, and already, foreign newspapers, especially the French ones, have come out with premature judgments viewed through the prism deforming their own present concerns.

The Ronald Reagan-Omar Bongo meeting should be viewed simply from the point of view of periodic talks between two chiefs of state whose countries maintain friendly and fruitful relations. President Omar Bongo's activities in this respect have always been based on two fundamental principles: broaden the range of our economic partners to better diversify our cooperation, and take regularly the pulse of these bilateral relations to ensure their eventual reinforcement.

This summit meeting with the U.S. President, which had been planned for a long time, as President Bongo reminded newsmen in his press conference, is quite normal. No doubt the French newsmen wished to stress Gabon's deserved importance in their articles?

It must be underlined as well that during his press conference, the chief of state noted that he did not in the least agree with other countries, African or Western, that SWAPO should be so privileged as to be the sole interlocutor in the process of Namibian independence. Citing the examples of Zimbabwe and Cameroon, where parties thought of as minority ones finally won the election, President Bongo expressed the opinion that in order to respect democratic principles, all parties and factions in Namibia should be able to present themselves to the voters at the opportune time.

CSO: 4719/126

BRIEFS

OAU DISUNITY--For the eighteenth time, there will be an OAU summit. As in former years, many questions related more particularly to our continent will be discussed. Again as in former years, debates are liable to be long, impassioned, sometimes stormy, since important resolutions will have to be made. Unfortunately I, Makaya, notice that this organization--which has been and will be the symbol of our hopes--is falling behind with the passage of time. Divergences and divisions still exist, just as they did at its establishment. The most thorny and most divisive questions are entrusted to ad hoc commissions. Resolutions are applied indifferently, not to say that they are quite simply ignored. Oratory jousts are far removed from the courtesy usually characterizing such meetings. Heated disputes emerge. I, Makaya, do not want the death of the OAU. That is why I wish that summits should get their inspiration from the wisdom that has always been the characteristic of our continent and which triumphed in 1963. African wisdom, where are you? [Text] [Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 24 Jun 81 p 1]

POOR ROADS HAMPER AGRICULTURE--Here is finally the good weather for planting. I did not have to heed the call to return to the land, since I never left the village. This way, I hope to contribute to the national effort consisting in producing and consuming Gabonese. Of course, my little plantation is no great pilot farm extending over hundreds of acres; nevertheless, it is still of great service to the community. However, I am very much afraid that produce from this plantation will again, as in former years, be left to rot because of the difficulty of selling it. I mean by that that my roads here are so impracticable during the rainy season that few customers wish to take the risk of traveling over them. This is doubtlessly the ideal season for our various heavy-weight groups to seriously go to work: during the rainy season there would be too good an excuse and we would all then risk to become bogged down in our own trails. [Text] [Makaya] [Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/126

ACUTE OIL SHORTAGE DUE TO ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Ministry of Fuel and Power has been quick in bringing to the notice of the public what it considers to be the cause of the acute shortage of petroleum products in some parts of the country, especially in Ashanti.

According to the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr Prantz Wulff-Tagoe, some filling station managers, tanker drivers and private individuals are to blame for the unfortunate situation.

He warned that the Government would "follow a steady pattern to crack down on the unpatriotic and wayward individuals who think they have the right to live off the suffering of our people."

And as the Minister sounded the note of warning in Accra, a report from Half-Assini said a vigilante group had uncovered about 1,600 litres of petrol hidden in a bush at the outskirts of Jewi Wharf, near the Ghana-Ivory Coast border.

The discovery gives us a further lead to what happens to some of our petroleum products--they are smuggled away.

Although we are quite impressed by the seriousness with which the Minister intends to deal with the situation, we are afraid he will be missing the real targets if he does not give the crime a broader look.

For, on our part, we are convinced that the petroleum racketeering does not begin in Kumasi. The whole operation starts from Tema, where the distribution centres have been turned into breeding grounds of corruption, with some way-siders getting priority service to the disadvantage of filling station dealers.

Illegal Activities

Travellers who pass through Bunso Junction, especially at the weekends, also might have noticed the illegal activities which are openly carried out by petrol tanker drivers and their agents.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that unauthorized persons, including tailors and blacksmiths do sell petrol in the area?

Even in Accra, itself, taxi and 'tro-tro' drivers know of some private homes where petrol is sold on Sundays.

In this case are we to assume that the allocations to the Ashanti Region really get there intact?

The racket is country-wide and any attempt to crush it should, therefore, be on a national scale.

The Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry should be seen to be working, since their presence is yet to be felt in any branch of the petroleum industry.

Otherwise, how come that insecticides which cannot be found in any petrol station are openly sold in the streets of Accra by unauthorized persons, without any fear of arrest?

If the Inspectorate Unit cannot take action against this open crime, how do we rest assured that something will come out of the move to check the petrol racket?

We know Mr Wulff-Tagoe as a man of action. We would, therefore, want him to overhaul his Inspectorate Unit to show some action, if the fight against the racketeers should succeed.

Meanwhile, we also appeal to the police to show some concern over this disturbing situation. For, one would want to dismiss stories that some policemen promote the sale of kerosene in their barracks.

CSO: 4700

FISHERMEN HAMPER SALTPOND OIL OPERATIONS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 81 p 21

[Excerpt] Fishermen operating in the Central Region, particularly those in the Saltpond area, have been advised to stay clear of the off-shore oil rig to enable the petroleum experts to concentrate on their operations there.

Mr Basko Alhassan Kante, Deputy Minister of Fuel and Power, who gave the warning at a fishermen's rally here on Tuesday, asked the people of the area not to think that "what we are doing down the sea is a complete nuisance."

The rally was organized to educate the fishermen on the complex nature of the operations on the rig following persistent reports by officials of Agri-Petco, the company engaged in the oil exploration in the area, that their activities were being hampered by fishermen who fished around the rig.

Mr Kante told the fishermen that the Government attached great importance to the oil exploration there and nothing should be done to discourage the engineers who were risking their lives to help Ghana strike oil in greater quantities.

"Ghana is passing through a lot of economic hardships, partly because of the effect of imported oil bill. Therefore, our determination to search for oil in greater quantities should not in any way be thwarted," he said.

Nana Kwansah Panyin II, chief of Kormantse, replying on behalf of the people, assured the Deputy Minister that he would discuss the issue with chief fishermen of the towns in the area to find a solution to the problem.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

IDB ASPHALT, CEMENT LOAN--The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will grant financing to Guinea-Bissau in the amount of \$2 million for the acquisition of cement and asphalt for the domestic market. On the return of our delegation (led by the minister of natural resources) from the Islamic Conference of Ministers, Comrade Pedro Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the ministry of commerce, fishing and crafts, went to Jedad, Saudi Arabia, where he met with the IDB. The purpose of his trip was to ask that Islamic organization about the progress of the arrangements for said financing. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 3] 6362

12TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DELEGATION--The 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers, held in the capital of Iraq, ended on 5 June with the adoption of several resolutions on political, economic, financial and cultural issues, both in the Islamic countries and in the international arena. Two of the resolutions pertained to our country: one on financial aid from the Islamic Conference and the other related to the decision to build the Gabu Islamic Center in stages, beginning with the mosque. Within the spirit of Islamic solidarity, some Arab countries made a gift of \$210 million for the peoples of the Sahara. Our people are included in that group. The donating countries are Saudi Arabia (\$100 million), Kuwait (\$50 million), Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (\$30 million each). The sum will be spent on irrigation projects, rural development and emergency aid. The next meeting of Islamic foreign affairs ministers will be held in Niamey, Niger. Our delegation to the conference was led by Comrade Semba Lamine Mane, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of natural resources. The delegation, which returned to Bissau last Monday, also included Comrade Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Trade, Fishing and Crafts; Abubacar Ture, director general of international economic relations of the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning; Lamine Haidara, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jose Oliveira, representing the Ministry of Rural Development. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Jun 81 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4728/29

TRAINING IN ECONOMY, ADMINISTRATION SECTORS THROUGH FRENCH LOAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Our Country Benefits from a Loan of over 217 Million Francs for the Financing of Three Projects Including the Administration of New Municipalities"]

[Text] A 217.5-million-franc loan has been granted our country by France. The signing of the agreement between Ivory Coast (represented by the minister of economy and finance) and France (by Ambassador Dupuch) took place late Friday afternoon. This sum will serve to finance three projects relating to lagoon aquaculture, the installation of municipal services for new municipalities and vocational training in industry.

Lagoon aquaculture (the breeding of fish in lagoons) is one of the development sectors that interests Ivory Coast. Because for us fish represents over 50 percent of all the animal protein we consume. But since fish do not abound in our coastal waters, the government has decided to develop the breeding of fish through modern techniques. And the agreement on this project that was signed Friday evening is aimed at research on and mastery of these techniques. The first installment to be made available (80 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs) will serve to improve the operational capacities of the Oceanographic Research Center and the Tropical Forest Center.

The second agreement signed Friday afternoon covers 67.5 million CFA francs destined to provide for the installation of municipal services for our country's 57 communes. This sum will be divided into two parts, one for the installation and regular operation of municipal services (the Interior Ministry will ensure their supervision) and the other for the training of administrative personnel for the town halls by the ENA [National School of Administration] (Ministry of Public Works).

The third and last of these agreements covers a program of vocational training in industry. The purpose of this program, which follows those that have been conducted for 5 years under similar circumstances by the Labor-Union Institute for Cooperation, is to enable trained Ivoirians to acquire the attitudes and skills appropriate to skilled workers (OP2 training, first phase of the project) and middle management personnel ("Operation Middle Management," second phase of the project).

These operations, which involve the Labor Ministry and the Ivoirization of Administrative Personnel as well as the Ministry of Technical Instruction and Vocational Training, will be conducted under theegis of the Ivoirian Center for Cooperation

(CICCOOP) with the aid of the National Institute for Permanent Improvement (INPP) and the School for Administrative Technicians (ETE). The third phase of the project ("Organizing of Operations") provides for the creation of a CICCOOP Paris office which will see to the implementation of these operations for those phases that take place in France.

Involving the granting of subsidies totaling 217.5 million CFA francs, these three agreements share one thing in common: All are aimed at training men qualified in the different sectors of the economy or the administration. They should, therefore, have a multiplying effect and, because of this, are particularly appreciated by Ivorian authorities.

When the three agreements were signed, the French ambassador in Ivory Coast and the minister of economy and finance once again boasted of the quality of relations between our countries, relations which bear witness to continuity.

11,466

CSO: 4719/103

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REVIEWS NEW PENAL CODE PROJECT

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Jun 61 p 3

[Article by M.K.]

[Text] Since yesterday morning a new penal code has been under study by the deputy-members of the National Assembly's General and Institutional Affairs Committee. Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice Camille Alliali presented the bill. The chief innovations have to do with violations, the penalties applicable to them and certain general provisions.

As far as violations are concerned, the new law makes completely new provisions regarding: violations of human rights, namely, genocide, racial discrimination (which was not sanctioned by the former law), insults and acts of violence directed against the authorities. For this violation the penalties will be increased when the insults or acts of violence are uttered or directed against the presidents of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Supreme Court and, to a lesser degree, when they are directed against members of the groups they head.

Escape was only punished (in the old penal code) when it was accompanied by violence. The new law punishes any escape, whether accompanied by violence or not. New provisions also punish: the unauthorized copying of administrative documents considered to be secret or confidential; the negligence of certain officials, which sometimes entails considerable damage; work stoppage without notice, capable of giving rise to major disturbances in terms of people's security and health (a hospital workers strike, for example, without the public authorities' having had time to take steps to ease the inconveniences); prolonged suspension of water and electric power supply; unfair competition, which under the present laws does not constitute an offense; the antidumping campaign; moral corruption of a minor (the new law raises the age of the victim from 13 to 15); adultery, regarding which the new law specifies that the husband has committed an offense if he has sexual relations in the home with a woman other than his wife. A single occurrence is enough, whereas the former law made no mention of adultery unless the husband regularly kept his mistress in the home; for the woman, adultery is considered to be consummated the moment it can be proven that she has had relations with a third party.

Thus the old law is still valid. The husband can furthermore be prosecuted if it is established that he has relations with another woman. Stealing fuel is one of the crimes for which our laws were not "equipped...." These are offenses which, while not quite new, will have to be subjected to modifications.

As concerns punishments such as forced labor, deportation, solitary confinement, banishment, loss of civil rights, etc., these have today been abandoned by us as they have in most democratic countries to make way for the sole concept of deprivation of one's freedoms.

The fact of the matter is that up to now the legal basis for the punishment of crime in our country has been essentially inspired by the French penal code, enacted in 1810, which was finally applied in Ivory Coast through a decree issued in April 1902. This penal code, which has been of inestimable service, contains many imperfections. Some derive from the fact that certain provisions have become inapplicable or do not correspond to our present organization. Those concerned are the penalties cited above, which are today no longer justifiable.

Therefore, the new penal code, examination of which has begun at the National Assembly, has been formulated to contend with the new situation. This new penal code in fact takes into account new structures and recent trends in the field of the handling of offenders. Intended as a work for practitioners and a manual for all citizens, according to Mr Alliali, the new penal code is characterized by the care that has been taken to make it clear, consistent and ordered.

11,466
CSO: 4719/105

BRIEFS

CANADIAN LOAN--Canada and the Ivory Coast yesterday signed two loan agreements totaling CFA 862 million. The first loan, in the sum of 442 million CFA francs, is to be used for the technical services of Canadian experts in the hydraulic section of the Ministry of Public Works. This represents a part of the Canadian contribution for village water supply projects. Under the second agreement a sum of 420.5 million CFA francs representing the interest generated from a Canadian loan to the Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration (RAN) will be used for rural development projects. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/125

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN ENVOY TO MALI--The Austrian ambassador, Mr Helmut Schwarz, this morning presented his letters of credence to President Moussa Traore at the Maison du Peuple in Bamako. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 26 Jun 81]

MALI-FRG COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Bamako, 21 Jun (AFP)--Mr Boubacar Sidibe, the Malian justice minister and interim minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Erhard Holtermann, the FRG ambassador to Mali, signed a bilateral agreement for technical cooperation totaling Dm 12 million (2,762 billion Malian francs) Saturday in Bamako. The agreement is for the deforestation of the Manaantali area, the site for the future dam on the Senegal River, as provided within the framework of the Senegal Development Organization. [Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 21 Jun 81]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Four cooperation agreements were signed at the Ministry of Justice this morning between Mali and Switzerland. These agreements, a total of SFR 22,760,000 (approximately 6 billion CFA francs), will be used in financing projects in the transport, public works, agricultural and water resources sectors. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/122

CONFLICT WITHIN MAURITIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 May 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Sir Gaetan Duval's Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) has doubtless never been at such a critical turning point since 1969, when the dissident elements in the party decided to form the UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union] and never in the course of his political career will Sir Gaetan Duval have felt as isolated within the party he heads.

In order to have an idea of the scope of the present crisis, it suffices to take note of the statement made yesterday by the assistant leader of the party, Eliezer Francois, in which he predicted "the political death of Sir Gaetan, if he fails to heed certain advice and drops Nanda Kistnen, one of his close colleagues.

Mr Francois was categorical: "Sir Gaetan stubbornly refuses to face up to reality. He will find himself alone and I myself, like others who work closely with him, will keep my distance from the leader."

What are Sir Gaetan's feelings with regard to this veritable movement of challenge? Questioned by LE MAURICIEN yesterday morning, just after he had taken his oath as president of the Port Louis administrative commission, he stated: "I am not prepared to engage in a polemic with anyone at all in the party. There is an extremely important congress scheduled for 16 June. I invite all those who have differences to come to this congress to voice them."

The confusion does not end there. Mr Francois, the assistant leader, said when questioned that he is not officially aware of the holding of a congress on 16 June. "I believe that before organizing a congress of such importance," he told LE MAURICIEN, "the party should hold a meeting of all its parliamentarians, commissioners and members of the executive board."

It is not a question of just one contradiction. For example, Sir Gaetan Duval, who stated just a few days ago that he had decided to assume the presidency of the Port Louis administrative commission in order to "maintain the unity of the party," has, it appears, achieved the opposite effect. Moreover, he did not conceal his disappointment yesterday when he stated to the journalist of LE MAURICIEN that "the unity of the PMSD is in danger."

Like Louis XVI

"For all that they tell me that certain collaborators are wanted rather than myself, I cannot help but think of Louis XVI to whom the same thing was said. This did not prevent him from having his throat cut." Sir Gaetan voiced this tirade to the LE MAURICIEN journalist yesterday morning. Such sallies reveal a certain state of mind. Was it not Sir Gaetan himself who stated seriously that "I feel a very deep concern"?

In view of the turn events have taken, the assistant leader of the PMSD, Eliezer Francois, who until just recently had refused to make a public statement of his views on the crisis shaking up his party, decided to hold a press conference yesterday to discuss the matter.

"I am neither pro-Duval and anti-Chong Leung, nor pro-Chong Leung and anti-Duval," Mr Francois said at the outset.

"In the interests of the supporters and friends of the PMSD, I believe it absolutely necessary to make a public statement. Indeed, I would have preferred not to do so, but for the very survival of the party, a little light must be cast. In my view, there is but one person responsible for all of the upset within the PMSD. That is Nanda Kistnen, who will also be responsible for the political death of Gaetan Duval," the assistant leader went on to say.

It should be stressed at this point that throughout his statements, Mr Francois avoided mentioning N. Kistnen by name. It was only at the insistence of a representative of LE MAURICIEN that the assistant leader confirmed that it was Kistnen to whom he was referring.

Mr Francois went on to say: "I would like to say very plainly that the sympathizers, friends and closest colleagues of Sir Gaetan Duval, are silent about their thoughts. Personally, I am not ready to abandon all these individuals I have just mentioned by failing to denounce the actions of Mr Kistnen. If this situation continues, Sir Gaetan may find himself alone. I am aware of what I am saying. And it is with a heavy heart that I must say it. I cannot take the side of Chong Leung despite the fact that he has good reason not to accept certain things. He has committed one or two minor errors."

Mr Francois stated that Mr Chong Leung should not have discussed the question of the nomination of Sir Gaetan Duval in Port Louis during his speech at the Cite Vallijee meeting (LE MAURICIEN, 19 May), while the leader of the party, who should participate in any meeting, had decided not to attend.

In addition, Mr Francois revealed the contents of a letter sent to him by the leader of the PMSD on the subject of the Cite Vallijee meeting.

The letter read as follows: "Under the present circumstances, and mainly with regard to Mr Chong Leung's attitude, I do not feel able to speak at the meeting Monday. You are free either to hold it or not to. Please also cancel the other meetings we may have agreed upon."

Mr Francois explained, moreover, that Mr Kistnen had waged a whole campaign against the meeting because his name was not on the announcement. "It was not to please Chong Leung or Nundoochand that I failed to include Kistnen's name on the announcement, but rather to retain and safeguard the respect our traditional electoral clientele still has for us," Mr Francois explained.

And he added: "If a secret vote were to be taken tomorrow among the closest colleagues of Sir Gaetan, his friends, relatives and acquaintances, the majority would advise him to abandon Mr Kistnen for his own political survival."

Speaking of the interview granted by the leader of the PMSD to the newspaper THE NATION, Eliezer Francois criticized the statements made by the leader concerning the Code of Procedure. On this matter, Mr Francois said that in the course of a meeting "We were urged to say that we had not understood the articles of the Code of Procedure and that we did not know how we should vote. I refused because all of us, the party parliamentarians, knew very well how we should vote. In view of the financial and economic position of the government, we had no choice but to support our ally. It was not with any great joy that we did so, but had we not, had we voted no, this would have meant that we were no longer prepared to share in the coalition government.

"Sir Gaetan Duval," Mr Francois went on to say, "must decide if he wants to be the leader of a party in a coalition government or if he wants to be the negotiator for a trade union federation, or the representative of a trade union with all the demagogic one-upmanship that would entail. Since he is the leader of a party in a coalition government today, he cannot treat this law as if it were a wicked law or anything of the sort in public. He does not have the moral right to do so.

"I would like to take advantage of this occasion to tell you that there are many decisions made by the government with which I am not in agreement. However, out of a spirit of solidarity, in order to safeguard the agreement which the leader of the PMSD has reached with the Labor Party, I have been forced to keep my personal views to myself. For example, I have always been in favor of the holding of municipal elections. Each time I have insisted that they be held, but I was not able, alone or with my PMSD colleagues, to make this view prevail. And today it is too late to have municipal elections. Technically, it is not possible to hold such elections now," the assistant leader of the PMSD concluded.

5157
CSO: 4719/60

MAURITIUS

MAURITIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 23 May 81 p 1

[Text] The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] has decided to schedule a congress for Sunday, 21 June, at the Quatre Bornes Festival Hall, in order to elect new officers. This decision was made following the challenge which shook up the party following the resignation of Sir Gaetan Duval from the Port Louis presidency.

The preparations for the congress were entrusted to a committee made up of the following:

President--Jean Claude Philibert; members--Eddy Lubois, Antoine Domingue, Dr K. Nundoochand, Christian Rivalland, Allan Driver and Claude Ithier.

Mr Robert Rey declined the invitation to participate in the arrangements for the congress made to him by the party.

The agenda for 21 June will include the election of the president, vice presidents, leader and secretary general.

Those who wish to be candidates for the position of leader, vice president, or secretary general should file a petition showing support for their candidacy signed by 25 party members. Candidates must submit their documentation to the secretariat by 1400 hours on 19 June 1981 at the latest.

Each deputy, as well as the leader, will be entitled to 20 invitation cards.

Each advisor and member of the executive board will be entitled to ten cards.

Rico Dumee, as Eastern representative, will be entitled to 20 cards.

Bala Chetty, as representative of the North, will be entitled to 20 cards.

Tonta, as representative of the South, will be entitled to 20 cards.

Mr Nowbuth, as representative of the West, will be entitled to 10 cards.

5157

CSO: 4719/60

PROGRESS AND LIBERTY GROUP EMERGES AS THIRD FORCE

Group Announces Program

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 May 81 p 4

[Text] The Progress and Liberty group will make its first public appearance next Friday at the Plaza Festival Hall during a conference in the course of which it will present a document entitled "Combating Unemployment." The group will take the opportunity offered by this gathering to launch a dialog with the participants on the need for a third force, a role which Progress and Liberty has decided to embody at the insistence of its supporters. This was announced yesterday by the officials of the group at a press conference called mainly to discuss the situation prevailing in the municipality of Port Louis.

In answer to a question from LE MAURICIEN on the attitude Progress and Liberty would adopt if Messrs Francois and Chong Leung approached the group, in the event of a definitive split in the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], Mr Germain Commarmond had this to say: "We do not see why we should not listen to them if their action is designed to upgrade the value of politics as we have urged."

Speaking first of all of the situation in the municipality of Port Louis, Mr Sunil Banymandhub recalled that in its first document, Progress and Liberty stressed its dedication to democratic principles. Also, what is happening currently in the municipality of Port Louis is of great concern to the group, but it is not surprised by this situation, since it is the "logical" result to be expected after the municipal elections were postponed and the citizens deprived of a basic right—that of choosing their administrators.

Political "deterioration" always affects the personal life of each citizen, Progress and Liberty believes. The group asserts that it senses the feeling of insecurity which inevitably prevails among the employees of the municipality currently, since one cannot really expect people to work when confusion and chaos hang over them.

The practices currently being pursued in the municipality justify the belief that upgrading the value of politics in Mauritius through the contribution of valuable, honest and objective new men is absolutely vital for the island of Mauritius, Mr Banymandhub said. Also, the members of the group are launching an appeal to the citizens of Mauritius who are desirous and capable of serving their country and their compatriots in the most objective manner possible, asking them not to allow themselves to become disgusted with current politics but on the contrary, to join in the whirl to upgrade it and make their wishes known.

The group insists that municipal and village elections should be held throughout the country, because all of the local administrations put in power by the regime lack any democratic foundation. Progress and Liberty rejects the argument to the effect that the postponement of the elections is justified by the urgent national need to economize, since the means of blocking waste are not lacking. In any case, Mr Banymandhub concluded, freedom, including the people's freedom to choose their representatives, has no price.

Where the conference to be held at the plaza is concerned, Progress and Liberty will issue 5,000 invitations and put up posters to invite the public. The members of the group want to demonstrate in concrete fashion that they are making their contribution as citizens committed to the problems of the country. "At the beginning there was talk of our negative action, because we criticized the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government program. Now we want, with the document backed by figures, to show that we are not dealing in the abstract and that we are making our contribution to the search for solutions to the problem of unemployment which is unacceptable from the economic, social and humane points of view," Mr Germain Commarmond stated. The document of some 40 pages will be the subject of discussion and may, if time runs short on Friday, be discussed by a workshop.

As to the concept of a third force, which Progress and Liberty did not initially believe viable because of the imminent elections, the group now believes, above all on the basis of comments from its supporters and in editorials, that it is a timely and useful subject of discussion today in order to provide another alternative to those who are not satisfied with the government and the choice proposed by the MMM and the PSM.

Mr Commarmond made a point of stressing that the group is prejudging nothing, but simply wants to establish dialog on the viability, or lack of it, of a third force. "We would regard the emergence of a third force as impossible if the popular will wishes to opt for one of the two blocs," Mr. Commarmond said. Whatever the case, Progress and Liberty believes that it would have to be the rallying point for any third force.

In answer to a question about the obstacle the current electoral system, based on a two-party system, might represent for a third force, Mr Commarmond stated that Progress and Liberty would hope to see a modification of the present system, and the implementation of proportional representation which would alter thinking and feelings.

In answer to another question about the possible withdrawal of Sir Gaetan Duval from the political scene, Mr Commarmond stated that the leader of the PMSD has adopted attitudes on South Africa and Rodriguez which are not shared by Progress and Liberty. His presence on the political scene is a matter of his choice and that of the PMSD, and thus is an internal problem of that party.

Public Support of Gatherings

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 May 81 p 1

[Text] More than a thousand persons, widely representative of the population of Mauritius and in particular the petit and middle bourgeoisie, hailed the members of the Progress and Liberty group with enthusiasm and lengthy applause. In answer to

questions about the results of the meeting, the members of the group expressed "extreme satisfaction" with what was a "baptism of fire" for them yesterday.

Presenting their programs on unemployment and the creation of job opportunities, the speakers for the group, Pierre Dinan, Mervyn Coombes, Sunil Banymandhub, Robert Bigaignon, Philippe Forget, Jr. and Germain Commarmond spent more than an hour and a half explaining the proposals of the group concerning the creation of jobs to an attentive audience (see the essence of the document elsewhere in this issue).

The meeting yesterday ended at about 1700 hours although the audience had not yet had an opportunity to discuss the political issues pertaining to the creation of a third force in great depth, since the presentation of the first document took more time than expected. Aware of this state of affairs, the audience asked the Progress and Liberty group to organize a second meeting to discuss political issues exclusively.

In the view of the leaders, who expressed their satisfaction yesterday, Progress and Liberty made a good showing in its first contact with the Mauritian public.

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CSO: 4719/62

MAURITIUS

GOVERNMENT REACHES SETTLEMENT WITH STRIKING SAILORS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 May 81 p 4

[Text] The signing of an agreement between the government and the national front for the support of striking sailors at Government House yesterday put an end to the hunger strike, then in its 18th day, of seven unemployed sailors. Final agreement was reached on the basis of the establishment of an ad hoc committee to be headed by Minister of Employment K. Saccaram, which will have the authority to consider the present and future possibilities for hiring the sailors. The exclusion of one of the principle points at the origin of the dispute between the government and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Vessel Employees' Union--and unemployment allocation--from the terms of the agreement was notable.

The hunger strikers left the premises of the Church of the Immaculate Conception late yesterday afternoon after the signing of the agreement at about 1530 hours. The support committee, at the end of exhausting discussions which lasted all day, achieved its demand that the ad hoc committee begin with a review of the efforts made in the past to find work for the sailors. It will also have to "consider present and future possibilities of employment of seamen," as well as the possibility of drafting legislation so that the Sailors' Home Society will become an institution which will aid such individuals.

It was also agreed that a representative of the government and a representative of the sailors' union will visit Kuwait and Greece as soon as possible to study the possibility of employment for the sailors in those countries. The delegation will then be required to submit a report to the ad hoc committee.

This committee will include, in addition to the president, Mr Saccaram, James Burty David, president of the Labor Party; K. Baligadoo, an ~~MM~~ parliamentarian; a representative of the ministry of social security; a representative of the ministry of fisheries; H. Ramnarain, president of the Marine Authority; two representatives of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Vessel Employees' Union; a representative of the Sailors' Home Society; and Mr Guy Ollivry.

The agreement yesterday was signed by Messrs Sicharam, Paul Berenger, Alain Larridon, K. Baligadoo, Guy Ollivry, Y. Limbada and Mario Flore, on behalf of the support committee, and Minister of Employment Saccaram on behalf of the government.

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CSO: 4719/63

GULF HOTELS HIPE NATIONALS FOR WORK ABROAD

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 May 81 pp 1,4

[Text] A first group of 23 Mauritians will depart next Sunday for Qatar, where they will be employed by Gulf Hotels. In fact the personnel manager for that hotel chain, Mr Almeer, hired 45 Mauritians during his recent visit to Mauritius. A second group of 18 will depart on Sunday, 31 May, and the others on 7 June. Two of the individuals offered jobs have not yet accepted.

Minister of Employment M. K. Saccaram presented the first 23 to depart with their tickets. This group includes a lady, Mrs Ayadee, who was hired as a governess. The mother of a daughter (her husband is a mason) and unable to find work in Mauritius, she was forced to settle for going abroad to work. She hopes that her husband will be able to join her in a few months.

The other departing Mauritians were for the most part previously hotel employees in Mauritius--waiters, barmen and cooks. The reason for their departure is obvious: "We do not earn enough money," says G. S., a former waiter in one of the leading hotels on the island of Mauritius, where the wages only slightly exceed the 1,000 rupee minimum. The minimum wage these people will earn in Qatar will come to 1,500 rupees, and they will have housing and meal allowances.

In a speech given by the minister, he first of all voiced his indignation on the subject of an article which appeared in a weekly periodical stating that the Mauritians working in Saudi Arabia are living under deplorable conditions. This is not true, Mr Saccaram said, offering in evidence numerous letters from and photographs of Mauritians citizens living in Saudi Arabia. Such an article, the minister noted, can only work against good relations between these two countries.

Even the Mauritians hired as hostesses have proven very efficient. One of them, Miss Marie Noelle Chan Tak, ranked first in her class at the end of the course she took prior to assuming her responsibilities. Mr Saccaram said that the Mauritians passed these examinations.

"We do not want to send our compatriots to countries where the conditions are 'terrible,'" the minister noted, while voicing special praise of Mr Y. Mohamed, the Mauritian ambassador in Cairo.

Where Qatar is concerned, the minister advised the departing Mauritians to obey the laws of that country strictly. "No alcoholic beverages, no pork, and no pornographic magazines either," the minister reminded them.

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CSO: 4719/64

MAURITIUS

DEMONSTRATION HELD TO PROTEST PROFANATION OF RELIGIOUS STATUE

Port Louis THE NATION in French 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] Several hundred persons gathered on the Bassin road in Quatre Bornes on Sunday to protest the actions which profaned and committed sacrilege against a statue of Hanuman in a courtyard in that community.

About 1,500 men and women, assured of the support of certain residents of the neighboring workers' urban settlements, demonstrated against this act of sacrilege committed by the members of a religious sect which is very active in the country. According to the residents of the area, a statue of Hanuman was decapitated with a saw and the upper part of a "chowtra" was damaged. The vandals then placed a piece of bone on the "chowtra."

Protest

The demonstrators, chanting "kirtans" and armed with "jhal" and "dholok," protested energetically against this act of sacrilege. The police intervened and asked the sect officials to depart. Other popular demonstrations with the support of the residents of the nearby settlements are scheduled for the coming days.

Consciousness Raising

In another connection, the Deen Bandhu sociocultural group launched a consciousness raising movement in the Hindu community Sunday, distributing copies of prayers, the Hanuman Chalisa, to 300 families in Port Louis. Sacred red banners dedicated to Hanuman were also distributed.

In this way, the Deen Bandhu movement wants to offset the negative work of certain missionaries working among the Hindus in Mauritius. The Deen Bandhu will organize other demonstrations throughout the country.

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CSO: 4719/63

MINISTER ASKS MARATHI MANDALI FEDERATION FOR SUPPORT

Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 May 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Employment Oomajee Saccaram, honorary president of the Mauritius Marathi Mandali Federation, made an urgent appeal for unity in the Marathi community in Mauritius Friday. He urged that community to support the government efforts within the framework of the development of the country and the safeguarding of independence.

Speaking to a very large audience which gathered at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute on the occasion of Shivaji Day, Mr Saccaram stated that this community will perhaps be called upon shortly to make use of its constitutional right. "I can only hope that the lessons of the past will serve you as a guide, such as to show that unity has been a precious tool in our struggle," the minister stressed.

Freedom

"We do not realize fully enough to what extent the freedom we have won following the bitter struggles waged by our ancestors is in danger today," the minister added. "There are people who are trying, for personal gain, to force us to join with ideological blocs which would have the result of limiting our initiative on the international level and threatening the process of harmonious development," Mr Saccaram emphasized.

The minister further said that it is within this context that it is more urgent than ever that the Marathi community should show its willingness to support the activities of the government within the framework of national development and the safeguarding of independence.

Promises

Mr Saccaram said that it is a fact that the last decade has been a very difficult period in the history of the country. "And you know the factors which contributed to this situation," he said. He stated that he is aware of the promises which will be made from time to time "but I am one of those who believes that action speaks louder than words," the minister asserted.

And Mr Saccaram explained that within his ministerial functions in the government, he has made a sustained effort to be sure that justice and fair play are placed above all other considerations.

The minister then added that his conscience is clear as to the force supporting his actions today. "It is this force which leads me to pursue my activities," he stressed. In the course of his address Mr Saccaram praised the government, which has been able to protect the legitimate rights of the minorities. It has moreover stressed the cultural values of India and Mauritius and the nationalist movement which Shivajee sponsored in India.

Those attending the gathering included Dayandlall Basant Rai, Suresh Moorba and Prem Singh, the high interim commissioner of India in Mauritius.

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CSO: 4719/63

MAURITIUS

PMSD CONFIDENCE VOTE ON PRESIDENT SCHEDULED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] Within 24 hours, Paul Chong Leung will know if he is to continue as president of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] or whether he will be expelled from the party, of which he has been a member for these past 5 years.

In fact it is tomorrow morning, at 0730 hours, to be exact, that the executive board of the PMSD will meet at the Port Louis municipal headquarters to discuss a motion made by Serge Perraud calling for the expulsion of Paul Chong Leung, acting president of the party, for having challenged the leadership of Sir Gaetan Duval.

Yesterday afternoon, Sir Gaetan Duval told newsmen that all of the members of the executive board have written to him to assure him of their solidarity.

The executive board of the PMSD is composed of the following members:

Sir Gaetan Duval (leader), Eliezer Francois (assistant leader), P. Chong Leung (president), N. Kistnen, J. Albert, K. Nandoochand, J. C. Philibert, A. Driver, G. Rochecouste, R. Rey, K. Ramoly, Mrs G. Henry, N. Francois, C. Guimbeau, P. Simonet, M. Noel, E. Lubois, M. Laurent, M. Hoosman, C. Ithier, O. Lefebure, C. Beerjoolall, S. Perraud, A. Bouquet, P. Hein and A. Domaingue.

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CS0: 4719/61

SYLVA REPORTS ON SITUATION OF ILOIS

Summary of Report

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 May 81 p 5

[Text] Mr Herve Sylva, as is known, recently submitted his "Report on a Survey of the Conditions in the Community of Ilois Displaced from the Chagos Archipelago." The author, a primary school teacher, was chosen by the ministry of social security on 5 January 1981 to pursue this survey. For ten years he, with the assistance of his wife, was responsible for the schooling and religious training of the inhabitants of Agalega. The following is his report.

The interviews pursued on a door to door basis were facilitated by the collaboration of a number of Ilois. First of all statements were taken from individuals who, based on the evidence of birth certificates or other documents, were born in the Chagos Islands. Statements were then taken from Ilois who had just arrived from Agalega or St Brandon.

The report notes the feelings of the Ilois about their situation in Mauritius. The old people spoke of how they and their children were proud, long before their departure from the archipelago, of their affiliation with the community of Mauritius. They looked forward to visiting the island after long years of labor on the coconut plantations. They enjoyed themselves when they arrived. However, after their forced move to Mauritius, the need to acquire new habits has proved very difficult for the majority. In the islands, they were paid in money as well as rations of rice, flour, grain, etc., while now they must purchase everything. Their nostalgia is the explanation of the fact that 76.6 percent of the persons questioned expressed the desire to return to the Chagos archipelago. Of the 313 persons who said they would like to remain in Mauritius, 20 would like to return to Agalega, while 109 preferred not to answer the question on their desire to return. As of the time the report was submitted, the total adult Ilois population came to 1111.

Appeals for a resolution of their problem were voiced by 765 families. Their demands can be classified as follows, in order of priority: 434 wanted to have homes; 106 animals to raise; 511 money; 74 work and 322 wanted to return to the Chagos Islands.

What has been and what are now the housing conditions for the Ilois? The report provides the following information on this subject.

Thirty-One People in Three Rooms

Those who arrived during the 1960s sought lodging solely in Roche Bois and Cassis. Others lived with relatives and friends in other localities. Those who arrived in 1973 are to be found in Dockers' Flats in Baiedu Tombeau. There are a number of them who do not pay rent.

Some Ilois found work with the owners of camps in Pointe-aux-Sables and Baie-du-Tombeau as watchmen. The majority are fishermen. They do not receive wages, but are housed free. Those in Pointe-aux-Sables say that they live in three old houses. The new owners refuse to get the necessary repairs made and are asking them to leave the premises. In other localities, the Ilois make use of plastic curtains for shelter from the rain.

"Housing is the priority if the Ilois are to be integrated in Mauritius," Herve Sylva writes. His report supplied unexpected information on living conditions. Thus, in the urban settlements of the CHA, EDG, and Longtill, particularly in La Cure, St. Croix, the kitchen also serves as a bedroom. In one case in Roche Bois, there are 31 people housed in three rooms. In Dockers' Flats, 21 are housed in two rooms, and in one room in the La Cure urban settlement, there are 14 people. During the survey, eight families were living in refugee camps for hurricane victims.

Some Ilois made a point of explaining that they would like to have a house or land on which to build a house, but under conditions other than those established by the CHA, which stipulates that the land remain the property of the state. Herve Sylva suggests that if land is to be given to the Ilois on the basis of the resettlement project, they should be forbidden to sell the houses for ten years. This would be a means of allowing them, as well as their children, to have homes of their own, he said.

The next chapter in the report discusses the work sectors in which the Ilois are found, as well as their financial status. Of the 765 families, 64 own land and a house and have adequately paid jobs. Some have set up small businesses such as tobacco shops, canneries, vegetable market, hairdressing salon, confectionery shop, etc. They are for the most part mixed couples, in other words, a native of the island married to a Mauritian living on the island since well before 1960. If indeed many Ilois work as dockers, truck drivers' assistants, fishermen and sailors, there are nonetheless few who are employed full time.

Unemployment strikes this community too, of course, with the expected consequences—gambling, theft, drinking, debt and idleness.

In a number of cases, the husbands shirk their responsibilities, leaving them to their wives, who must then seek employment. There are 568 who need to hire out as maids, laundresses, laborers, caretakers, factory employees, etc. for this reason (or for purely economic ones). Thus money plays a primary role for these men and women. But, H. Sylva believes, "The payment of compensation will never resolve the problems in integrating the Ilois in Mauritius." He learned that the first compensation received was squandered by more than one beneficiary. Some used the money to purchase new furniture or electrical appliances. Fortunately, others used it for the purchase of a house or for savings, of which they will await the benefits before carrying out their projects.

According to H. Sylva, the situation of the children, from the point of view of integration and sociocultural organization, is not so bad. Practically all of the children of school age are enrolled in primary school. Some have reached the secondary level. Thirty-one Ilois children and 54 Mauritian children born of Ilois parents are members of youth organizations. This includes both boys and girls. However, it was found that a number of young people play cards with adults or buy lottery tickets instead of joining in the games of the Mauritian children. Leaders of the boy scouts and other social clubs in Roche Bois have been approached about concerning themselves with this problem.

The majority of the adults in the La Cure settlement, Roche Bois and Cassis are members of the Fraternal Organization. For the time being, they are awaiting change and seem uninclined to engage in other sociocultural projects or activities.

How long have the Ilois been among us and what is their civil status? It appears that to date no records have been kept at the proper ministry on the various periods of their arrival. H. Sylva thus refers to Ilois who given various dates, while others, he writes, say that they do not remember exactly when they arrived in Mauritius. A chart drafted in this connection shows that the adult population totals 1,111 men and women, of whom 17 say (or guess) that they left the Chagos Islands for Mauritius in the 1930s, while 20, 85, 707 and 175, respectively, say that they arrived in the forties, fifties, and sixties. One-hundred seven said they did not know.

Where their civil status is concerned, the report provides the following information:

Number of families	765
Widows	61
Separated and divorced	66
Legally married Ilois couples	202
Legally married Ilois-Mauritian couples	236
Ilois couples not legally married	74 to 200
Bachelors	133
Ilois couples (married or not)	276
Mixed couples (composed of Ilois and Mauritians)	462

Echoing other surveys questioning the Ilois about their integration in Mauritian society, Herve Sylva suggests that the government, acting through the intermediary of the ad hoc committee for the integration of the Ilois community, should provide these people with the services of a social worker for a period of three years. The person appointed would be responsible exclusively for seeing to the welfare of the Ilois.

His responsibilities would be to advise and inform the Ilois in the social, commercial and recreational fields. He would work to ensure that the community neither remains dependent on other components in society in the long run or becomes an isolated sector.

Efforts on the part of those who sympathize with the Ilois would be welcome, not only with a view to the satisfaction of their financial needs, but also their complete integration in Mauritian society.

In conclusion, Herve Sylva says that "The Ilois have much to contribute to Mauritian culture through their culinary art, their songs and their dances, their tales, crafts, etc., and it is in our great interest to welcome them and incorporate them in our society."

Age and Location

Located in Roche Bois and its immediate surroundings in the early days after their arrival in Mauritius, the Ilois are today found more or less everywhere on the island. Thus H. Sylva had to scour the country to find them in Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Pailles, Guibies, Grande Riviere, Nord Ouest, Vallee Pitot, Pointe-aux-Sables, Riviere des Galets, Pamplencousses, Curepipe, Vacoas, Case Noyale. However, 486 couples and bachelors say they would like to live in Port Louis and its suburbs.

A table pertaining solely to the part of this population born in the Chagos Islands shows their ages. Of a total of 765 persons, 23 are boys between 9 and 12 years of age; 34 boys between 13 and 17; 24 girls between 9 and 12; and 20 girls between 13 and 17. The adult population includes 543 men and 568 women.

The names and identities of the individuals receiving financial aid were also tabulated. There are 140 receiving old age pensions, 62 receiving other forms of social aid from the state, 92 receiving retired port workers' pensions, and 115 families receiving family allowances.

Delegation To Visit London

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 May 81 p 1

[Text] The members of the official delegation entrusted with launching talks with the British government on the granting of further compensation to those displaced from Diego Garcia are putting the finishing touches on a memorandum this week which will set forth the various points to be raised in Great Britain. Secretary of Defense Vinod Bacha is responsible for the drafting of this document.

In the light of the report submitted by Mr Sylva, an official who recently surveyed the living conditions of the Ilois in Mauritius, the members of the delegation scheduled to depart for Great Britain determined, working in committee, that 942 Ilois families qualify for further compensation.

In the course of the work of the committee, a firm proposal calling for the official delegation to fly to the United Kingdom on Friday, 19 June, was drafted.

This date was proposed in order to allow the discussions to continue throughout the following week. This proposal has been communicated to the British authorities and their response is expected momentarily.

The official delegation from Mauritius, which will be headed by Minister of Social Security Kailash Purryag, will include the secretary general of the MMM, Paul Berenger; two representatives of the Ilois, Mrs Naik and Mrs Charlesia Alexi; the president of the Labor Party, James Burty David; Elie Michel, of the Ilois OF [Fraternal Organization]; Kishore Mundil, representing the support committee, and Secretary of Defense Vinod Bacha.

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CSD: 4719/57

MAURITIUS

UDM SPLITS ON THIRD FORCE ISSUE

Executive Board Meeting

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 May 81 pp 1,8

[Text] A profound split within the executive board of the Mauritian Democratic Union (UDM) occurred last evening following a disagreement on the strategy to be pursued by the party with regard to the alliance of the PTR (Labor Party) and the PMSD (Mauritian Social Democratic Party). Raymond Rivet, vice president; John Clifford, secretary general; and Max Ramart, a member of the executive board, resigned from the party leadership body and the party itself after the executive board adopted a stand once again in favor of a strategy with a view to the eventual launching of a "new political force," while Rivet and Clifford expressed a view that the UDM should, on the contrary, study means of pursuing a dialog with the parties currently in power with a view to a new expanded alliance. In a statement made to LE MAURICIEN this morning, Raymond Rivet, who was one of the founding members of the UDM, confirmed that he, as well as Clifford and Ramart, had resigned, and he explained that in his view the third force strategy of the UDM "will lead this party nowhere." For his part, UDM leader Guy Ollivry expressed regret at the resignation of his colleague and friend, but insisted that the UDM, in view of the current situation with the government and the parties in power, plans to continue with an opposition strategy and "will refuse to join in a doomed policy."

The meeting of the executive board of the UDM last evening was an animated one. Clifford stated that he would interpret any decision against the executive board as a vote of censure. He was supported by Rivet and Ramart. Leader Guy Ollivry, for his part, urged that the executive branch approve a motion asserting its determination to pursue its search for a "new force," in the light of the recent postponement of municipal elections. Rivet proposed that the entire question be referred to a special congress. Ollivry was agreeable, but insisted on the public statement concerning the "new force," rather than collaboration with the PTR, which he said has "lost credibility in the eyes of the masses." Ollivry's motion passed. Clifford interpreted this as a vote of no confidence, and announced his intention to resign immediately. Rivet did the same. Ramart drafted his letter of resignation on the spot and left. Rivet left, announcing that he was resigning not only as vice president and member of the executive board, but from the party as well. He will withdraw from politics.

This morning, when questioned by LE MAURICIEN, Raymond Rivet made the following statement: "What is important within the tragic situation in which the country currently

finds itself is that the ideas of the UDM be able to follow their path concretely, while keeping the integrity and the personality of the party intact, in accordance with the very strict conditions the party is in a position to dictate and impose. The bargaining power of the UDM has never been as strong as it is now, and it has the unexpected opportunity, for the first time since its establishment, to impose sharing in the capital in accordance with its concept of the matter, and thus to bring about a radical change in society. On the other hand, this strategy would allow the UDM to rally under its banner numerous men of good will who have today resigned from the UDM, prepared to throw themselves into the electoral battle in order to help to save the country within the framework of respect for our basic freedoms. This new strategy, as John Clifford defined it in the interview he gave to LE MAURICIEN, would have allowed the UDM, as a last resort, in the event of rejection of the conditions proposed by the party, to present itself in the general elections without affiliation, potentially and dynamically strengthened and with a real opportunity to ensure the election of a certain number of deputies who would be in a position to influence the future of the country in positive fashion. Since the UDM, under pressure from Guy Ollivry, decided to reject this strategy categorically in order to direct itself toward the search for a third path which will lead nowhere, I have made the painful decision to resign from the party. I will not run as a candidate in the coming elections and I will dedicate my time to completing a very scientific work on participation which I will publish under my own name."

UDM leader Guy Ollivry, for his part, told LE MAURICIEN the following: "Since the interview with John Clifford, many of our supporters have expressed their opposition to the new strategy of dialog with the PTR he proposed. I must say that I was not personally aware that Clifford would go so far in his statements. I do not hold it against him that he did so, but from the beginning, Clifford refused to allow the discussion to be taken up again by the executive board, arguing that this would be a rejection of his position which would distort the debate. I think that in view of the performance of this government and its recent decisions (postponement of the municipal elections, unconstitutional laws), the UDM cannot engage in dialog with the government and must continue to search for a new force. I was moreover ready to resign as UDM leader if the Clifford line had been adopted, while remaining within the party. But Clifford refused even to allow discussion of it. For me, it is a matter of conscience. I cannot see the UDM enter into an alliance with the present PTR. I am sorry about the attitude of Rivet and Clifford. It is not the attitude of good sportsmen. They should have remained within the UDM and tried democratically to ensure the triumph of their views. But for my part, the line to be pursued is clear. The PTR wanted to offer us a 'lift' in a hearse. Now we owe it to the UDM to remain a reserve force. If democracy survives the establishment of an MMM/PSM [Socialist Party of Mauritius] regime, then the UDM will have an important role to play as an alternative in the country, and it is the UDM which would then become a great opposition party. And one can understand why Paul Berenger, who rejected the MMMSP [Socialist-Progressive Mauritian Militant Movement] on his left and the PSM on his right to face the alliance alone, did nothing to prevent the Clifford strategy from becoming a reality, because it is in his interest to see the UDM disappear along with the parties of the alliance."

Appeal to Moderates

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 May 81 pp 1,4

[Text] The Mauritian Democratic Union yesterday morning reiterated its appeal to moderate Mauritians who approve neither of the PTR/PMSD government nor of the MMM/PSM government program to rally around a common program.

Fearing that the establishment of a third force would rally cadres only around the Progress and Liberty group, the leader of the UDM informed the press of his views this afternoon in Rose Hill. It is, in his view, a question of preventing the third force, which would be called upon to become the interlocutor in an MMM/PSM regime from "becoming bourgeois." "The elections will not be won at the Racing Club of Mauritius, at the Dodo Club or at the Triveni, but in the sugar cane fields, the key plantations and the work sites, with the people," Ollivry stated.

It would seem that the UDM is not overly pleased with the steps taken by the founders of the Progress and Liberty group, some members of which, Ollivry said, "left the UDM precisely because they did not believe in a third force." He mentioned Pierre Dinan and Germain Commarmond, who took leave of the party since he did not feel capable of working within the framework of the policy defined by the UDM congress last November, according to Mr Ollivry.

The UDM does not recognize "the intention of the Progress and Liberty group to establish a third force based on itself." The third force will certainly include that group, but all Mauritians who want a radical change in the country, while rejecting both the extremes of right and left, as well, Ollivry said.

Ollivry stated that the UDM "has long been ahead of its time." He referred to the concept of participation launched by the party in 1971, proposing that the ownership of enterprise capital be distributed equitably between the investors and the wage earners. "Ridiculed by the politicians and the government in the past, participation is now on the lips of politicians of all hues," Ollivry commented. He maintains that if a motion made in the parliament by Maurice Lesage in 1972 had been approved and implemented, the social and economic crisis plaguing the country today would have been alleviated. Ollivry recalled that the UDM was the first to propose the granting of development certificates in order to give impetus to agricultural diversification with a view to achieving self sufficiency; the establishment of an institute of marine biology; and the creation of a ministry of the sea (like that created in France by President Francois Mitterrand), for the rational exploitation of marine resources. According to Ollivry, the UDM also recommended granting the right to vote to Mauritians abroad (and not in Agalega alone), free transportation for the handicapped, and the recovery of "black money" through bearer bonds (a method allowing the possessor of "black money" to deposit his assets through intermediaries, against collection of an acceptable tax).

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CSO: 4719/59

VOTE SETTLES PMSD LEADERSHIP DISPUTE

Port Louis THE NATION 27 May 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Sir Gaetan Duval and Paul Chong Leung have buried the hatchet. There is no longer any conflict between the leader and the president of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]. Sir Gaetan Duval remains the leader of the party and president of the Port Louis Commission. Mr. Nanda Kistnen, whose membership in the executive committee of the party has been challenged by MM. Eliezer Francois, Paul Chong Leung and K. Nundoochand, will remain within the party. In fact, after more than 150 minutes of discussion yesterday morning on the motion sponsored by Serge Perraud calling for the expulsion of Paul Chong Leung, all of the members of the executive board decided that the president of the PMSD had gone "too far in his criticisms" of Sir Gaetan Duval and that he should present an apology.

Following the meeting held yesterday, which was attended by all of the members of the executive board with the exception of Allan Driver, who is out of the country, an official statement was issued. The wording of the statement was as follows: "The executive board, after having discussed the motion made by Mr. Serge Perraud, has asked Mr. Paul Chong Leung to present his apologies to the leader and to make a public retraction of his injurious statements with regard to the leader. Mr. Paul Chong Leung admitted having gone too far in his criticism. The leader of the PMSD asked Serge Perraud to withdraw his motion, which was done.

"The executive board is grateful to the leader and the president for their gestures of reconciliation and reiterates to them its full and entire confidence," the statement concluded.

According to the information obtained after the meeting, it would seem that its main features were the speeches by Sir Gaetan Duval, Eliezer Francois and Paul Chong Leung.

While Paul Chong Leung stated that he had been provoked by PMSD members, Sir Gaetan Duval, for his part, made it clear that as leader, he cannot allow his authority to be challenged publicly. He reproached Mr. Chong Leung for having openly challenged his nomination for the presidency of the Port Louis administrative commission in the course of the last meeting of the council of ministers.

As to the membership of Mr. Nanda Kistnen in the PMSD, Sir Gaetan Duval made it clearly understood to the executive board that he regards him as a valuable contributor within the party, and that it is inaccurate to say that Mr. Nanda Kistnen is unpopular in Port Louis.

Eliezer Francois, the assistant leader of the PMSD, for his part, reiterated his confidence in the leader of the PMSD. The members of the executive board left the meeting yesterday smiling.

For them, all's well that ends well.

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C80: 4719/61

LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU TRANSFERRED TO FLOREAL

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 May 81 p 5

[Text] The Libyan people's bureau, which has been located in Quatre-Bornes since diplomatic relations were established between Libya and Mauritius, will be transferred to Floreal, where the Libyan government has purchased a large building, in September. The transfer comes within the framework of the increase in the activities of the people's bureau, which plans to increase its personnel, at present totaling only 13 persons, including five Libyans and eight Mauritians, for the administrative tasks.

In fact, a trade section, which would also concern itself with agriculture, may be established as soon as the new premises in Floreal are occupied, pursuant to the discussions which Sir Sateem Boolell, the minister of agriculture, had with the Libyan authorities during his visit to Tripoli several months ago.

The Libyans are interested in the quality of local products. Moreover, all of the furnishings and other equipment for the offices of the Libyan embassies in Madagascar and the Seychelles were purchased in Mauritius, with which the Libyan government is interested in establishing trade relations. In this connection it is noted that the Libyan government has made a stand at the international fair held in Tripoli between 1 and 15 March every year available to Mauritius every year since 1979. The Libyan authorities have even been willing to pay 50 percent of the cost of the transportation of the goods to be exhibited. Thus far, the Mauritian government has not accepted this offer. Libya is said to be interested in purchasing tee shirts produced in Mauritius in the near future, since it imports large quantities of this item from Malta and Italy.

The present premises will be converted into a branch of the Libyan cultural center as soon as the Libyan People's Bureau is transferred to Floreal. In fact, the Port Louis center is not able to accept all of those who would like to enroll in courses, so great is the demand, such that young people coming from the northern and southern parts of the island have, after enrollment, found that they cannot be accommodated.

The center offers courses in embroidery, sewing, photography and typing in the Arabic language. Music classes will be offered soon. The administration of the center will undertake in the coming months to provide diplomas as proof of completion of these courses. It is said that the possibility exists that the best students will be offered jobs in Libya.

The center will establish other branches in the North, in addition to that in Quatre-Bornes. The director of the center, Mr Mohamed Gabage, wants to train new teachers to work in the other centers. The center in Port Louis has 15 teachers, all Mauritian citizens.

MAURITIUS

INCREASE IN TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT IN 1980 REPORTED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 May 81 p 1

[Text] The trade balance for the 1980 fiscal period showed a deficit of 1.105 million rupees, an increase of 44 million over the preceding fiscal year.

The figures show, for example, that imports of oil products increased from one year to the next by 130.6 million rupees, imports of rice by 89.9 million, and imports of flour by 82.8 million. Imports of iron, steel and aluminum declined by 8.6 million rupees, imports of gold by 8.6 million rupees, and imports of canoes, engines and other accessories for canoes by 25.7 million. Also, the import totals for tobacco and beverages declined (5.5 million rupees).

Our imports from South Africa totaled 634.5 million rupees; those from England, 544.5 million; from France, 505.3 million; from Australia, 272.9 million; from India, 232.9 million; from Kenya, 158.1 million, from the FRG, 174.5 million; and from Italy, 134.3 million.

Our exports to the United Kingdom totaled 2,263,100,000 rupees; exports to France, 427.5 million; to the U.S., 165.2 million, to the FRG, 126.2 million; and to South Africa, 25.3 million.

5157

CSO: 4719/65

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST ANTICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 18 May 81 p 1

[Text] The leaders of the Labor Party and the CAM [Moslem Action Committee] issued a warning against any anticultural campaign in Mauritius once again. This took place yesterday morning in connection with the laying of the cornerstone for the Solferino Arya Ravived Pracharini Sabha.

With ministers Jagatsingh, Churburrun, Purryag, Seetaram, Peeroo, and Bussawon and parliamentary secretary P. Doonghoor in attendance, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam made an appeal for unity in Mauritius, while warning the Hindus against the dangers of division and the efforts undertaken to weaken the majority community.

Sir Kher Jagatsingh, for his part, reasserted that it is necessary, at a time of temporary difficulties, to avoid sacrificing independence in order subsequently to be left without any dignity.

The other speakers, including Messrs Kailash Purryag and Doonghoor, denounced "panadol" religion and the work pursued by certain missionaries to transform the Hindus into a minority. The campaign undertaken to persuade the Hindus to abandon their religion for a new sect is an operation carefully calculated to make a minority of them, the speaker said.

Mr Soorojparsad Jutton, president of the Solferino Arya Ravived Pracharini Sabha, presided at the ceremony. This organization has just purchased a 55 yard area for the building of a temple. It has 200 members.

The municipality of Vacoas-Phoenix, represented by its new president, R. Soobhee, presented a donation of 1000 rupees.

5157
CSO: 4719/63

MAURITIUS

TOTAL PRODUCTION, INCOME FROM MOLASSES REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] Sales of molasses in the course of the past five years has brought the country income totaling 298.7 million rupees. The main purchasers were the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the Soviet Union, the Seychelles and Switzerland, which purchased a total of 889,961 metric tons during this period.

The prices paid to the planters for the molasses obtained from their sugar cane ranged between 146.16 and 580 rupees per tons between 1976 and 1980. The largest quantity of molasses, 209,758 metric tons, was sold abroad in 1977, bringing the country income of 44 million rupees. The price paid to the planters during that year came to about 146.16 rupees per ton.

Last year, on the other hand, income came to 111.3 million rupees for only 174,887 metric tons. It should also be explained that the Seychelles and Switzerland only purchased molasses one single time, the former in 1977 and the latter last year. Molasses is also sold on the local market, but in small quantities.

We might recall that the planters are not entitled to all of the molasses produced from their sugar cane. Their share came to only 67 percent in 1964, 71 percent in 1976 and 74 percent in 1979.

The minister of agriculture made it clear to the legislative assembly last Tuesday that the government is contemplating the possibility of amending the Sugar Cane Planters' and Millers' Arbitration Act, in the light of the conclusions of the commission investigating the sugar industry, in order to give the planters the right to the totality of the molasses extracted from their sugar cane.

5157

CSO: 4719/65

BRIEFS

NORTH ROAD--The new road linking the capital with the northern part of the country will cost 45 million rupees, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam informed the parliament last Tuesday. The contractors are Messrs A. and J. Maurel, Ltd., and Randabel and Sons, Ltd. The work began on 3 November 1978 and will be completed in June of 1981. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam said that the road will be opened as soon as the work is finished. He explained the reasons for the delays which have occurred. The occupants of the homes which were demolished refused to depart, and the last home was evacuated last 10 February. Also, weather conditions were unfavorable throughout last year and the subsoil is of poor quality. In addition, electric and telephone lines had to be moved. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 18 May 81 p 1] 5157

DELEGATION VISITS PRC--A Labor Party delegation has been invited to pay an official visit to China during the month of July. Final details remain to be arranged with the government of the PRC. Sir Satcam Boolell, the minister of agriculture, will head the delegation, which will include two labor party deputies, Burty David and A. V. Chettiar. It has been reported that the subject of the talks will be agricultural and trade cooperation between Mauritius and China, in the light of the negotiations launched here by vice premier Ji Peng Fei last year. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 18 May 81 p 1] 5157

1980 FUEL PURCHASES--Mauritius purchased 35,686,000 gallons of oil products in 1980. The minister of price and consumer protection gave the following details in answer to a question from Dr Kasenally: The quantity of high test gasoline purchased at the posted price was 6 million gallons (68 percent), while the quantity purchased at the stock market price was 2.8 million gallons (32 percent). The respective figures for regular gasoline were 515,000 (72 percent) and 201,000 (28 percent); those for gas 15,700,000 (69 percent) and 7 million (31 percent); and those for kerosene 2,220,000 (64 percent) and 1,250,000 (36 percent). Mr. Virahsawmy explained that "the government [word illegible] applies to crude oil and not to the refined products which are purchased either at "official" or "posted" prices or with a premium on-the-spot market." [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 11 May 81 p 1] 5157

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE--A new estimate of sugar production for this year will be completed by the Chamber of Agriculture in a few days. The newest estimate may be the last before the coming harvest season begins. It is estimated in sugar circles that the yield may increase substantially because of the very favorable weather conditions which have prevailed in these last few weeks. The estimates of the ministry of agriculture already indicate that production may reach 640,000 tons, or 15,000 tons more than the estimate made by the chamber of agriculture after hurricane Lisa. It will be recalled that this estimate pointed to a harvest of 625,000 tons. The reassessment of the sugar harvest, it is believed, above all in the small planters' community, will be very favorable. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 18 May 81 p 1] 5157

LIBYAN PERFORMERS VISIT--The arrival of a Libyan folklore troop in Mauritius marks an important stage in the bilateral cultural relations already existing between the two countries, Ibrahim Al Jaddy, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, told the press yesterday. He explained that this visit will further "cement" the relations between the two countries. The ambassador believes that culture has a great role to play in order to lead to understanding and the establishment of closer relations between people. This applies to Mauritius and Libya, Mr Al Jaddy stated. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 May 81 p 1] 5157

SAHARAN AMBASSADOR VISITS--The ambassador of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to Madagascar, Mr Boukhreis Habib, has spent a week in Mauritius on an official visit. He brought a message from Mr Mohamed Abdel Aziz, president of the supreme council of the Saharan revolution, to the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Mr Habib, who is also the ambassador of his country to the Seychelles and the Indian Ocean islands, also met with the minister of external affairs, Sir Harold Walter, and the minister of education, Sir Khersingh Jagatsingh. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 May 81 p 4] 5157

SAUDIS OFFER JOBS--A hundred and sixteen Mauritians have been recruited by private companies in Saudi Arabia and are already working in that country, Minister of Employment Kaleshwarao Saccaram told the parliament yesterday, in response to a question posed by C. Uteem (MPM). The minister explained that these workers learn about working conditions at the employment bureau in Mauritius, where these conditions are read and explained to them. No Mauritian worker has been hired by the government of that nation, the minister added. As to the Mauritian citizens who have left their jobs to return to the island, the minister said that "he was uninformed about such facts." [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 May 81 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/64

STATE SECTOR FALLS BEHIND IN CENTRAL PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpt] As a result of technical-organizational shortcomings and the lack or delayed provision of production materials for the agricultural cooperatives and the state and private sectors, the goals defined in the Central State Plan for the Maputo Provincial Directorate of Agriculture were not met in the first quarter of this year.

The information was contained in the report of the Directorate of the Provincial Planning Commission, presented at the second session of the provincial assembly. Led by Maj Gen Jose Moiane, first secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of the province, the assembly session ended its proceedings last Saturday in the nation's capital.

According to the report, the situation involves strategic products for supply to the people and has mainly affected first-season crops throughout almost all of Maputo Province.

Regarding first-season crops in the three production sectors (state, cooperative and family), the planted areas did not meet the established goals, although significant percentages were obtained in the areas planted in corn, in the cooperative sector, and in rice, in the private sector.

Livestock

The lack or irregular distribution of drugs and surgical equipment and the drought that devastated Maputo in the second half of last year were among the problems that affected production in this sector. As a result, many underweight animals were slaughtered and many died for lack of water and pasturage.

Meanwhile, there has been some progress in raising small animals, the Provincial Planning Commission report adds, while noting the need to educate the livestock farmers to cultivate forage as a way of reducing the problem of feed for the animals.

On the other hand, it is observed that the state sector has not yet assumed the leadership role that falls to it in meeting the goals contemplated in the Central State Plan.

6362

CSO: 4782/24

PROFITS CONTEMPLATED FROM ORGANIZATION OF SAFARIS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Mozambique is going forward cautiously with the promotion of hunting safaris for tourists. This year, for example, 30 safaris are planned in Marroneu--with controlled slaughter of game animals--and by the end of the year the tourist complex at Pomene, on the southern coast of the country, will be reopened, making it possible to hold international fishing competitions.

In fact, our country has great potential in the area of game hunting, and has recently won several gold medals and an international grand prize.

However, although it had been internationally renowned for its safaris, until a few years ago Mozambique did not make any intensive effort to reorganize the sector to revitalize tourism of this type, which is also a good source of foreign exchange.

In 1980, within the scope of the recommendations of the National Hotel Industry Conference, held at Chongoene beach in Gaza, trials with commercial safaris--the first since the declaration of national independence--began in the Marroneu zone. This area was chosen because good infrastructures for this purpose already existed there. This experimental operation and its promotion were put in the hands of a specialized Italian firm.

Thousand Dollars per Day

The experiment was a success, surpassing expectations to the extent that the quotas set for game killed by tourists have already been reached for this year.

A hunting safari costs the tourist-hunter \$1,000 (about 32 contos) per day, plus the charges paid for the trophy obtained, and each visitor remains in the field for a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 30 days, which gives some idea of the economic value of this type of tourism, above all in terms of foreign exchange.

It is noted that these prices are still promotional and will certainly be revised as the sector develops.

Hunting Guides and Game Conservation

In addition to a wide variety of economic and political-military factors, such as the Rhodesian attacks, which hampered development of safari tourism, there was

also the problem of training personnel for this type of work. It was necessary to train hunter-guides unlike those existing in colonial times, who often functioned simply as game hunters, interested solely in the commercial aspects of the safari.

New hunting guides are being trained, and they are also expected to be conservationists and to have a thorough knowledge of the various species and of the areas in which they operate.

This new concept of the hunting guide is even more important in view of the fact that individuals in various government agencies and in the population in general are committing crimes against our wild fauna.

6362

CSO: 4728/24

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL IN LONDON CONTACTS PROGRESSIVE GROUPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The central purpose of Armando Guebuza's visit to London this week was to call upon Britain's progressive forces to resume the work they engaged in before independence, but now at a different level: support for the struggle against underdevelopment in Mozambique and support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against the "apartheid" regime's hegemonic intentions.

Since the years of the armed struggle, no FRELIMO leader has gone to London with the specific mission of meeting with those who served as the British rearguard for the liberation struggles in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Although the emotion was controlled, it was part of the setting for that meeting.

In a meeting Tuesday with David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, the Mozambican vice minister of defense referred in strong terms to the South African project for the political and economic bantustanization of southern Africa, a project opposed by the SADCC [Commission for Coordinated Development of Southern Africa].

Guebuza referred particularly to the case of Namibia, appealing for united action by Africa and Western Europe to achieve full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435, starting with a public stand by the British Government in support of this resolution when the Ronald Reagan administration seeks to nullify 435.

Steel said he believed the European members of the Contact Group--Great Britain, France and the FRG--take different positions from that of the United States on this issue, although they have not yet taken a common position. He added that there is also no joint position regarding Southern Africa.

Regarding the Front Line countries, Steel noted that the progressive forces must begin pressure in the British parliament to create an awareness of the possibility of a southern war, provoked by the apartheid regime.

Tuesday afternoon, Guebuza met with the Labor Party's Committee on Africa. Present were Judith Hart, member of the party executive and minister of cooperation in the last two Labor governments, Joan Lester, also a member of the party's Executive Committee and member of parliament, and Jenny Little, party foreign relations secretary.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM SOCIALIST BLOC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Congratulatory messages addressed to President Samora Machel, leader of the Mozambican revolution, have been flowing into the Presidency of the Republic on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of national independence, which we celebrate today. We quote some of the messages, which praise the progress of the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party, in only 6 years of independence.

People's Republic of China: "Led by Your Excellency and the FRELIMO Party, the government and people of Mozambique have made satisfying progress in the consolidation of national independence and in building the country, making valuable contributions in support of the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation. I want to express my sincere wish that Mozambique will continue to win new victories on its path.... The Chinese people value highly the deep friendship forged between the Chinese and Mozambican peoples in the prolonged common struggle, and they will seek to strengthen that friendship even further...."

Republic of Cuba: "Reaffirming our people's sentiment of fraternal solidarity with your struggle and our readiness to continue to strengthen the growing relations between our peoples, parties and governments, I wish the Mozambican people new and greater successes in their social and economic development...."

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: "I am certain that our relations of friendship will continue to grow stronger, in the interest of our two nonaligned countries, in the interest of greater understanding and world peace."

USSR: "By the marked anti-imperialist orientation of your foreign policy and your country's steadfast support for the national liberation movements, Mozambique is identified with the progressive forces struggling to eliminate all forms of oppression."

Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "The brilliant achievements and positive foreign policy constantly enhance the prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Africa, in the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and in the world."

GDR: "Led by FRELIMO, their proven vanguard in the struggle, the people of Mozambique have achieved impressive successes in eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and in building socialism, which gives us great satisfaction."

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: "With all their hearts, the Korean people wish the people of Mozambique greater advances in the future, in pursuit of the independent development of the country and the total liberation of Africa."

People's Republic of Bulgaria: "We value highly the effective anti-imperialist foreign policy of your party and government, the support offered by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] to the liberation movements in their legitimate and just struggle for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and 'apartheid.'"

Socialist Republic of Romania: "Hearty congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes for the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people, engaged in building the new society."

Polish People's Republic: "On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the name of the Polish people and the Council of State, I have the honor of expressing our warmest congratulations."

6362

CSO: 4728/40

DIFFICULT SITUATION OF NIASSA'S LICHINGA DESCRIBED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Bartolomeu Tome: "Lichinga in Eight Points"]

[Text] To paraphrase a well-known commentator, Niassa is the place where a seed, negligently thrown into the soil, germinates for spite alone. A rich land!

However, a series of problems still prevent us from taking advantage of the riches of Niassa. These are well-known: sparsely populated and unexploited lands, a very poor road network.

Lichinga, capital of the province of Niassa, is and will always be the mirror of the province's life. Pretty, green and always clean. This is a traveler's first impression of Niassa.

There is everything that other cities in our country possess: hotels, movie houses, playgrounds, cafes, stores, restaurants and bars. Nevertheless, movement in the streets is morbidly slow.

1. In Lichinga, there is very little difference between a Saturday or a Monday afternoon. The social atmosphere can best be described as "dead," despite the fact that many young people live there, students and work brigade members. How is it possible, then, that young people cannot do something about it? But does the reader know that to throw a party in Lichinga one needs to have previous authorization from the "competent structures?"

2. If in the best restaurants of Maputo or Beira, despite the disrespect sometimes shown by waiters, one can still choose between an omelet or a pork chop, between fish or veal, Lichinga's best restaurant only offers a monotonous menu of beef muscles cooked with rice full of grains of sand. As for drinks, they are only available during special celebrations or during the Niassa Fair.

3. Salads...? Insects devour tons of tomatoes and lettuce that are rotting in farms near Lichinga. But restaurants do not offer any lettuce salad.

4. There are few bakeries in Maputo that can compare with some bakeries located in the remotest part of Niassa Province. However, bakeries in Lichinga, the provincial capital, must sometimes close down for months at a time because they have no flour.

5. Since our team of reporters prides itself in gastronomical matters, we shall only add that, in a land abounding with manioc and sweet potatoes, it is disconcerting to see people snacking with a plain cup of tea--10 maticals!--in Lichinga's coffee houses.

6. Basic need products cannot be purchased in the stores. One is reduced to asking what is the railroad from Nacala bringing, or even the Beira railroad which comes to Lichinga via Malawi?

The city's supply quotas are minuscule. The population is increasing and will continue to do so....

7. In Lichinga, to walk down the street arm-in-arm with one's girlfriend is equivalent to asking for severe punishment. Public displays of affection are frowned upon in this city. I do not hesitate to state that this situation angers the young--many of them old enough to marry--and in truth constitutes a form of psychological repression that has serious repercussions on the personality of the inhabitants.

8. One more thing: why do the avenues in Lichinga bear no name? One could answer that they have no name, but they do have numbers (3th Avenue, 6th Avenue, etc.). But numbers are numbers....

CSO: 4728/58

MILITARY TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES DEATH, PRISON SENTENCES

EA051604 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese: 1900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Revolutionary Military Tribunal Communique, issued 4 July]

[Text] In accordance with Law No 3/79 of 29 March, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal met in Maputo on 18, 19 and 23 June 1981, to try defendants charged with crimes against the people and the security of the people's state.

During the proceedings the Revolutionary Military Tribunal tried the following individuals: Alberto (Aliciano Ciene), married, aged 35, native of Milange, Zambezia, peasant, son of (Aliciano Ciene) and of (Persina Madamaco). He was residing in Gurue on the date of his arrest. He is a Mozambique national.

Enoke Kau: single, aged 24, son of (Wilson Makumbine) and (Sylvia Tola Kau), printer and publisher, native of Espangeni, Natal. He is a South African national.

(Manjulo Kumalo): single, aged 35, rural worker in South Africa, son of (Tom Kamane) and (Meunzani Silva), native of Bela Vista, Maputo Province. He is a Mozambique national.

Valentin Chivambo: married, aged 33, son of Saude Chivambo and (Quichosse Kossa), native of Chokwe, Gaze Province. He is a Mozambique national.

Rogério Jornal Mesa (Ingolossi): single, aged 26, ex-member of the Mozambique People's Police, native of Vila Machado, Sofala Province, son of Jornal Mesa and (Dofina Semo). He is a Mozambique national.

Jose Dinis Marcos (Machal): widower, aged 27, ex-member of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] son of (Machal) and Sande (Chucha), native of Mambone, Inhambane Province. He is a Mozambique national.

Jose Afonso Ribeiro: single, aged 26, ex-member of the FPLM, son of Afonso Ribeiro and Domingas Nota, native of Narromeu, Sofala Province. He is a Mozambique national.

Having heard the trial and on the evidence available, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal collected the following facts:

Alberto (Aliciano Ciene): He was recruited by Vasco Pinto, Captain (Wakiri) [presumably nickname]--who has already been tried and condemned by this tribunal.

in Zambesia--into the so-called resistance enemy organizations. In his capacity as a member of the enemy organization, Alberto (Ciene) joined the (Namulumba) base where he was appointed deputy head. At this base there were about 480 men under training. In March 1979 this base was attacked by the FPLM. (Ciene) fled to Malawi with other individuals. He was ordered by his leaders to return to Mozambique to set up bases to continue counterrevolutionary activities by carrying out attacks on the homes of administrators. The tribunal judged Alberto (Aliciano Ciene) guilty of the crime of belonging to and collaborating with a clandestine organization and, as one of its leaders, the crime of armed rebellion and terrorism. He was sentenced to death.

(Enoke Kau): The accused emigrated clandestinely to South Africa where he was lured by the South African secret police, to which he may have agreed under the promise of nullification of 8 years of imprisonment, which allegedly he had to serve in his country [presumably South Africa]. (Enoke Kau), obeying the instructions of his bosses of the South African secret police, made enlargements and reproductions of parts of maps of Matola and Vila Ponta de Ouro with the aim of coming to Mozambique to carry out armed attacks as an agent of the South African secret police.

The accused received from his bosses various missions of espionage on South African refugees residing in our country in Matola and Maputo. To fulfill these missions the accused crossed our national border six times, having directly transmitted such information to the enemy.

Eventually, the accused was able to identify South African refugees in Matola and Maputo. In this context, the Revolutionary Military Tribunal considered the accused, (Enoke Kau), as an author of crimes of espionage punishable by Law no. 2/79, thus sentencing him to death.

(Manjulo Kumalo): He was recruited by the owner of the (?firm) where he was working in South Africa. He had connections with [radio] Free Africa. Having been promised a lot of money, (Kumalo) returned to Mozambique on a mission to carry out acts of terrorism. Accordingly, he received from his boss a number of bombs and grenades. (Manjulo Kumalo) intended to eliminate the head of state, and other party, government and Zanu leaders and destroy their respective offices, ministries and the provincial headquarters of the Frelimo Party.

In view of these facts, the tribunal judged him to be the perpetrator of the crime of frustrated terrorism, which is covered and punishable under Law no. 2/79. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison with a concurrent suspension of his rights to exercise political functions.

Valentin Chivambo: This individual was recruited by the enemy, after which he was taken to a training camp in a neighboring country where he underwent military training. After training he was sent on a mission to Mozambique to carry out reconnaissance on strategic areas such as bridges, roads, railways and populated areas not protected by our forces.

He was caught red-handed by our forces while reconnoitering a bridge in Mojene. In view of these facts, the tribunal judged Valentin Chivambo to be the perpetrator of the crime of belonging to and collaborating with a clandestine organization and of frustrated espionage, crimes which are covered and punishable under Law no. 2/79. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison with suspension of political rights, also for 12 years.

Rogério Jornal Meas (Ingolossi), Jose Dinis Marcos (Machal) and Jose Afonso Ribeiro: The accused, Rogério (Ingolossi) and Jose (Machal) printed false Peoples National Security Services (SNASP) identity cards at Beira Typographical Center, Cetibel. After being printed they entered their names with the objective of making personal gain. They called themselves SNASP officials. Rogério (Ingolossi) referred to himself as SNASP provincial director and Jose (Machal) as the deputy provincial director.

Rogério (Ingolossi) had been expelled from the Mozambique People's Police and Jose (Machal) and Jose Ribeiro had been dismissed from the FPLM for constant acts of indiscipline and immorality.

In view of these facts, the tribunal judged defendants Rogério (Ingolossi) and Jose Marcos (Machal) to be the perpetrators of the crime of falsification of signatures and documents, and defendant Jose Afonso Ribeiro to be an accomplice in the crime of the falsification of signatures and documents. These crimes are covered and punishable under Law no. 2/79. In accordance with the terms of that law, the tribunal sentenced defendants Rogério Jornal Mesa (Ingolossi) to 6 years in prison, Jose Dinis Marcos (Machal) to 6 years in prison and Jose Afonso Ribeiro to 3 years in prison.

[Signed] The Revolutionary Military Tribunal, Maputi, 4 July 1981.

CSO: 4728/39

CABO DELGADO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING METHODS CHANGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Pemba--In the communal villages of Cabo Delgado Province, the consumer co-operatives will handle the marketing of all surplus production of the peasants. An entirely new experience in this province, this system will dispense with the intervention of the agricultural marketing brigades in the current campaign to purchase grain and other products from the peasants.

Its execution required prior survey work in the sector, to select [consumer cooperatives] in accordance with their degree of organization and to ascertain the needs and problems in each zone.

In addition to the negotiation of service contracts, the above-mentioned study culminated in a commitment assumed by the Bank of Mozambique, stipulating that the banking institution would guarantee effective and continuing financial support, in view of the large shortage of funds confronting most of the consumer cooperatives.

According to the provincial director of the sector in Pemba, AGRICOM (State Marketing Enterprise) is responsible for seeing that quotas are met in the communal villages where the consumer cooperative is the sole intermediary in the campaign. Above all, this operation calls for timely channeling of supply products and the means of transport for their distribution.

Importance of Experiment

"If there is a minimally organized consumer cooperative in the village, then it is not advantageous to send in a marketing brigade. It is enough to assist the cooperative in purchasing all the peasant products," explained the provincial director of the sector in Cabo Delgado.

The action of the consumer cooperatives in the current agricultural marketing campaign will be more important in the coastal and northern zones of Cabo Delgado Province, where the absence of any type of marketing establishment, aggravated by the irregular supply of essential products, has fostered the development of speculation and black marketing.

Some important measures will accompany the execution of this experiment. They include mobilization of the peasant-producer so he will no longer charge high prices for corn (150 meticals for a 15-kg can), and the admission of new cooperative members to bring all the inhabitants of the villages into the respective consumer cooperatives.

This work will have to be conducted by the cooperatives themselves, in close cooperation with the presidents of the executive councils. This is because the consumer cooperatives have allowed themselves to be "carried along" on the wave of high prices imposed by the peasants, and since everything has consequently gone up, the cooperatives are charging very high prices for what few essential products they are able to acquire.

Moreover, the weak effort to enlist new cooperative members, particularly in the north of the province (where it is hard to find 100 members in a community of 4,000 inhabitants), means that the other villagers think the consumer cooperative benefits only a small group of individuals.

Along with this needed campaign, it is essential and urgent to conduct political work among some private distributors, so they will supply the overall quotas to the cooperative sector. "They take the good fabric and leave us what the people do not want," complain the cooperativists of Nangade, in Palma district.

With all these problems, the new experiment is an attempt to establish a point of departure for the reorganization and supervision of the consumer cooperatives. Cabo Delgado pioneered in the creation of these popular socioeconomic units, and today they are like a truck whose driver has taken his hands off the steering wheel on a steep grade.

6362

CSO: 4728/40

UN-PURCHASED ZIMBABWE CORN TO BE SHIPPED THROUGH BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Over 100,000 tons of corn purchased in Zimbabwe by the World Food Program, a UN agency, and destined to aid the African countries of the region affected by natural disasters will be distributed through the Mozambican port of Beira.

Ibrahim Sharif, assistant representative of the World Food Program in Maputo, estimates that this vast operation, which began on 5 June and will continue to October, will earn Mozambique between \$4 million and \$5 million (144 to 180 million meticals) in rates and various charges.

The Mozambican authorities are responsible for shipping the corn from the Zimbabwean border to the port of Beira. The CFM [Mozambique Railways] has already sent a switch engine and two conveyors to Vila de Manica to assist in loading the corn on the freight cars.

The World Food Program has promised to ship at least 50,000 tons through the port of Beira to compensate Mozambique for expenditures it will have to face for infrastructures to carry out this broad-scale operation.

The ships that will carry the corn to Somalia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania will be chartered by the World Food Program. An initial shipment of 8,500 tons should be loaded at the port of Beira in mid-July.

The portion of this aid program destined for Mozambique totals 20,000 tons. This figure includes the direct aid granted by the World Food Program for victims of the drought (7,000 tons), as well as bilateral aid of 8,000 tons contributed by the Netherlands.

The corn destined for Mozambique was to have been acquired from the United States. An alternative was sought, however, after Washington imposed an embargo on Mozambique in reprisal for the expulsion of its diplomats in Maputo, denounced by the Mozambican Government as CIA agents.

Zimbabwe produced a large surplus harvest, a record crop this year of 2.5 million tons, with 1 million tons available for export, making it possible to solve the problem to the mutual benefit of the two countries. In addition to these 20,000 tons

supplied through the World Food Program, Mozambique purchased a large quantity of corn from Zimbabwe under the terms of an agreement signed in April between ENACOMO (State Import and Export Company) and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce. Both shipments will take the same route and will use the same means of transport: by truck to the Mozambican border and then by rail to Beira.

6362

CSO: 4728/40

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS SERIOUSLY AFFECT COTTON SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Pemba (correspondent)--Huge white mountains of cotton are accumulating at several state production units in Montepuez, Namuno and Chiure. In this last district there is danger that the loaded bamboo driers will soon begin to "vomit" part of their contents through the gates at the bottom. The clouds of white cotton piled up here also run the risk of fire from any careless act. Further aggravating the situation, many tons of seed cotton from the previous harvest are still in the Montepuez warehouses. Where to put the cotton from the new harvest?

We know there is already concern over the problem of distributing the product to the cotton ginning plants at Montepuez, Mahate and Namapa.

Recently, a provincial commission composed of transport and bank officials made a study of the shipping needs in the production units located in Montepuez district, and promised to send 11 "IFA's" immediately to begin the process.

However, some 15 days after the promise and the confirmation of the dispatch of the freight cars, not one of the CFM [Mozambique Railway] cars, which are monitored by the CIC's (Cargo Information Centers), has arrived at the production units.

Meanwhile, the Cabo Delgado cotton enterprise is struggling with serious shortcomings in its truck fleet, which is partially paralyzed for lack of parts, in its attempt to handle the complex problem of distributing the cotton.

"Now all our trucks are being used to transport manpower from the villages to the production units and back, among other activities. We would like to make it clear that, in addition to our fleet, we need 35 more trucks just for our internal operations in the distribution process," said the director of the Cabo Delgado Provincial Cotton Enterprise.

It should be noted here that this year the cotton campaign in Cabo Delgado promises a slightly better harvest than in 1979/1980, thanks to improved organization in the state sector, reflected in significantly higher yields, which all the producers are experiencing with this harvest.

Warehouses Still Full

The storage capacity of the Montepuez cotton gin plant is 3,900 tons. Last year, just the seed extracted in turning the seed cotton into fiber cotton took up 87 percent of that capacity, and there are still over 11,000 tons [as published] taking up space unnecessarily in the warehouses.

In the Mahate processing unit in Quissanga District, 420 tons of seed are awaiting shipment to Monapo.

Added to these amounts are the 750,000 kg of seed cotton remaining to be processed from the last harvest, which is also stored in the Montepuez plant warehouses, not to mention other large amounts of fiber cotton awaiting export, both in the warehouses in Montepuez and in Pemba.

The presence of cotton stored in the warehouses from the previous harvest is one of the factors further complicating the problem of cotton shipments in Cabo Delgado, although efforts to handle the situation are in evidence.

6362

CSO: 4728/24

VARIOUS SHORTAGES AFFECT GENERAL PUBLIC

Maputo Bread Shortage

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Excerpts] Enough wheat flour is allocated to bakeries in the nation's capital to provide every citizen, adult or child, with almost 250 grams of bread per day. The fact is, however, that bread rarely appears in some areas in the capital and in others it is more often sold at speculative prices higher than those officially established.

How is the flour escaping, flour that should be made into bread? Where do the black marketing channels begin? What measures can be taken to protect the public against the growing black market in this essential product?

This was the situation when the Executive Council of Maputo determined to confront the problem about 2 1/2 months ago. No answers have yet been found for all the questions posed by the situation. Solutions have yet to be found. It will take some time to bring the production and distribution process under control.

Executive Council Initiative and Diverted Flour

In its initiative to resolve the problem, the Executive Council began by taking a survey of all the establishments registered as bakeries and thus entitled to flour allotments.

The survey consisted in evaluating production capacity and conditions. It was ascertained that many of these establishments did not meet minimum technical, health and sanitation standards for bread baking. It was also observed that large amounts of flour destined for bread production were being diverted for other ends.

Mario Guerreiro is director of the Office of Organization of Supplies to Maputo. Speaking with a NOTICIAS reporter, Guerreiro said: "A certain amount of wheat flour has appeared on the black market. The official price of a 50-kg sack of flour is about 360 meticals, but in channels outside the regular market it has been sold for 1,500 to 1,800 meticals."

It was also found that several bakeries had chosen to go into the business of selling flour instead of producing bread. Without any investment at all, the black marketing pays very high profits. The flour has been used, among other things, to make cakes, which have a much higher profit margin.

Distribution Control Necessary

The measures to control distribution are aimed at stopping the diversion of large amounts of bread, mainly through the so-called "certain clients."

These clients--ministries, hospitals, social services and others--have agreements with the bakeries for supplies of fixed amounts of bread.

Lack of supervision of these clients makes it possible for them to acquire excessive amounts of this essential product, part of which can be diverted and sold on the black market for five to six times the established price.

To prevent such diversions, a card has been prepared to be distributed to each of these clients. This document will state the amount of bread to which the client is entitled, and the client will be limited to this amount.

New Bread Sales Posts

Complementary action is being taken to encourage the opening of new sales posts in most districts of the city. Until last week, there were sales posts in only 27 of the 86 districts. The Polana cooperative began selling bread 7 days ago, bringing that figure to 28.

There have already been about 30 requests from cooperatives and private establishments for permits to open new posts. Some of them, however, are located in areas where the marketing network is already adequate.

Nampula Bread Shortage

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The bread shortage in Nampula can be laid to the inability of "Nampula Panifadora" to carry out its mission, which is to transport wheat flour.

The great frequency of power failures in the province capital has also been cited.

To solve the transport problem, assistance was requested of the Military School. According to the RM [Radio Mozambique] station in Nampula, the school's cooperation has been exemplary.

The shortage of yeast or its improper use in the manufacture of bread is another negative factor, contributing to the poor quality of the bread produced in Nampula.

Maputo Water Shortage

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The city of Maputo experienced the most critical water shortage of this year, affecting even the fire brigades. The firefighting services had to get through the entire day with only 5,000 liters of water to respond to fire alarms.

"Yesterday was the worst day this year (at least so far), since even our reservoirs and those of the Executive Council were completely dry," the fire station chief reported.

Maputo Meat, Fish Shortage

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] The overall quotas for meat and fish allocated to the nation's capital are not being met. Only about 30 percent of the quota established for fish is being distributed, and meat has stayed at 40 percent.

These essential products for supply to the capital are generally imported. Of about 120 tons of meat per week necessary to meet consumer demands in the capital, lately only 90 tons have been coming in from Botswana.

Various problems with meat imports, combined with the irregular supply of domestic meat and the impossibility of acquiring fish on the foreign market, have had repercussions on the entire supply situation.

The simultaneous shortages of these two items, which are somewhat complementary, is making it difficult to achieve the goals of the New Supply System (NSA).

Since the NSA went into effect, distribution of limited amounts of various essential products has been improving. The current simultaneous shortage of meat and fish has meant that the quotas established for products covered by the NSA are no longer sufficient.

6362

CSO: 4728/29

FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY TO BEAR ON FUTURE PRICING POLICIES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 26 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Mozambique is expected to conduct a census on the family budget in its three largest cities, Maputo, Beira and Nampula over 30 days beginning on August 1.

A random sample of the population will be asked questions about their income and expenditure. Later, the inquiry will be extended to other parts of the country.

The questionnaire will ask families how much they spend on basic food stuffs, on clothing, on transport, on cigarette and drinks, and on entertainment.

It will also ask what products, if any, families grow in their private plots.

This census is one of the tasks laid down in the 1981 central state plan.

The information gathered is expected to be of great importance for future policy on wages, prices and food supply.

It will also give a more accurate picture of the class composition of the Mozambican society.

The random sample is expected to cover about one per cent of the country's total population of 12,130,000.

Preparatory work for the census is scheduled to begin next week-end when meetings will be held in Maputo to inform residents of the purpose of the scheme. The 108 census-takers required in the capital will also be chosen then. (IPS/NAN).

CSO: 4700/173

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE--Maputo, 11 Jun (ADM)--Norway will provide 20 million Norwegian kroner (about 120 million meticals) in food aid to Mozambique in 1981 and 1982. The agreement for this nonreimbursable gift was signed this morning by Joao Coutinho, national director of finances, and Arne Dahlen, representative of NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Aid to Development of Mozambique). On that occasion, Coutinho spoke of the existing cooperation between the two countries, expressed through countless gifts and financing for the economic development of Mozambique. Norway is currently financing part of the maritime resources study project, the Maritime Training School and construction of two training centers for the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women]. This year Norway has sent 500 million meticals (about \$16 million) to be spent according to the priorities defined by the Mozambican Government. Together with the other Nordic countries, Norway plays a distinguished role in the agriculture and forest development projects in progress in this country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 8] 6362

USSR GEOLOGY ASSISTANCE--Projects involving geophysical studies and prospecting for gas, coal, pegmatites and precious and semiprecious stones are among the central items on the agenda of the discussions to take place between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the USSR this week in Maputo. A Soviet delegation led by Ye. Koslovskiy, minister of geology, arrived yesterday in the Mozambican capital for the discussions. The Soviet leader was met at Maualane airport by Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy. According to the visiting minister, his delegation will go to areas where the prospecting is to be conducted, so that the specialists (geologists) can get a real understanding of their work objectives. The Soviet minister of geology, who is here at the invitation of our government, added that his government is prepared to pass on to the RPM all the experience which the USSR has gained in the field of geology throughout its own development process. Expressing his thanks for the opportunity to visit Mozambique, Koslovskiy added that, in addition to the tasks which his delegation will carry out, he is personally interested in observing the Mozambican revolutionary experience. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 1] 6362

HOUSING MINISTER TO GDR--Maputo, 3 Jul--Julio Carrilho, minister of housing and public works and member of the FRELIMO Central Committee has been in Berlin since yesterday to participate in the meetings of the fourth session of the mixed Mozambique-GDR commission in the field of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, due to begin tomorrow, 4 July, in the city of Erfurt. Participants in the meeting will study questions related to the development of cooperation between the two countries within the framework of existing agreements on the basis of reports presented by the sub-commissions. Questions concerning the development of foreign trade, technical-scientific cooperation, construction, industry and agriculture will also be discussed, as will activities for the following year. The fourth session will be held from 4 to 10 July. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 8]

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS NOTED--The Limpopo line has been reopened to rail traffic after it was interrupted by a derailment, as we reported in yesterday's edition. Closed down for about 9 hours, the Limpopo line resumed operations at 0200 hours yesterday. The derailment, which occurred day before yesterday at 1630 hours, did not result in any injuries to persons, although material damages were extensive. The accident took place between the Donga and Cartaxo depots at Km-246, when train no 551, carrying goods destined for Zimbabwe, was derailed. The causes have not yet been ascertained. The rail line between Beira and Inhanninga has now been cleared at Km-35, where a railway accident occurred a few days ago, we have learned. A train derailed last Saturday afternoon, obstructing passage of freight trains. Passage was open only to passenger cars, which were transferred at the site of the accident. The accident resulted from the derailment of 10 freight cars, 9 of which were transporting various goods, mostly sugar, and 1 was carrying molasses. The cause of the accident has not yet been clarified, but it is presumed to be poor maintenance of the line or excessive speed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 3] 6362

C80: 28/24

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TAKES OVER CONTROVERSIAL COLOREDS ENTRY

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] From now on the Coloreds Executive Committee will definitely no longer have a say about the entry of coloreds into the Southwest. This matter, which in the past has been a stumbling block for many coloreds, will now fall directly under the Ministerial Council.

This measure was taken at the recommendation of the Department of Political Development which has asserted that the problem of entry control had become a political football.

In a memorandum to the Ministerial Council the department stated that more complaints continue to come in and that some members of the Colored Executive Committee are supporting applications for residence or work permits for political or other reasons, or are usurping for themselves rights to which they are not entitled.

There was already a big commotion in the colored community last year when rumors circulated that the executive committee made a black list of 1,000 persons to be expelled from the country, because they had incurred the displeasure of the executive committee.

A memorandum, already drafted early this year by the department, was recently approved by the Ministerial Council.

Although the Colored Executive Committee has so far submitted only recommendations to the department, it is generally accepted that they have been exercising greater authority about the control of coloreds coming from the Republic, because the department is guided by the executive committee in practically every instance.

System

According to the system all the coloreds from the republic must apply for residence or work permits before they can come to live and work in the Southwest. Sharp criticism has already been expressed in the past against this system, because, among other things, it is regarded as discriminatory. The system applies only to the coloreds.

Reportedly the chairman of the executive committee has been insisting repeatedly since 1979 that the administrative function connected with the entry control of the coloreds must be transferred over to them; however, their representations have been rejected by the Ministerial Council, because no additional functions can be transferred over to the Colored Representative Authority.

In addition the memorandum states that the department's efforts and police measures to get rid of illegal inhabitants and permit-violators are often frustrated, because members of the executive committee start to appeal for halting these measures as soon as these are taken.

Antagonization

According to the department this state of affairs is confusing and is antagonizing the employers and the community; moreover, the matter has become a political football.

For this reason members of the Community Services and Manpower Committee feel very strongly that the Administration for the Coloreds "must absolutely not be consulted any more on individual cases," but that this matter be handled exclusively at a central level.

The result of this decision is that Mr J.J.J. Julius, the colored representative in the Ministerial Council, will now be able to exercise a greater say on the application of the coloreds entry control.

It is reported that Dirk Hodge, the chairman of the Ministerial Council, has also spoken out in favor of the department's recommendations.

7964

CSD: 4701/4

UK FOREIGN OFFICE CITED ON NAMIBIA POLICY

[Editorial Report] PH300907--Paris LE CONTINENT in French 19 June 1981 carries on page 5 a 1,700-word Suzanne Cronje report on the answers given to questions she put to the British Foreign Office regarding its policy on Namibia and sanctions against South Africa, noting that the Foreign Office refused to answer some of the questions submitted. Cronje writes that the Foreign Office recalled the British Government's "firm conviction that sanctions would seriously harm prospects of negotiations on Namibia and a peaceful change in Southern Africa. They would also create considerable economic problems for us and for other Western and African countries." The Foreign Office reportedly added: "As regards oil, the government expects that the various companies will export British North Sea oil solely to our international energy agency and EEC partners, unless there are export structures to other markets. South Africa does not belong to that category. However, the government has clearly expressed its opposition to any obligatory embargo on the sale of oil to South Africa." Questioned on Britain's trade with South Africa, the Foreign Office reportedly replied: "We do not consider that trade relations with a particular country imply that we approve of its policy or its regime and we think that our trade contacts with South Africa could help to encourage a peaceful change."

Cronje then reports on her conversation with British Labor Party spokesman Giles Radice who told her: "We would be prepared to support sanctions against Pretoria on the Namibian question" and added that the Labor Party is still studying the possibility of sanctions against apartheid in general. Radice reportedly went on to say that "our trade with black Africa is now more important than our trade with South Africa" adding that the effect of sanctions on South Africa's neighbors would have to be taken into consideration, as would the views of South Africa's black population.

CSO: 4719/121

NEW EUROPEAN, AMERICAN FACTORS AFFECTING SOLUTION OF COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Once More: There is Little Time Left"]

[Text] It is in the interest of the country that the warnings, that there is no more idle time at hand for South-West Africa/Namibia with the veto of compulsory sanctions against South Africa in the Security Council, ought not fall on deaf ears.

The leader of the Republican Party (RP) and the chairman of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], Mr Dirk Mudge, pointed out quite clearly the danger of the "let's sit back a while" attitude at his public assembly in Windhoek and at the RP's Youth Conference at Swakopmund.

The gist of his admonition is to be found in his deep concern about the course of the socialist takeover in France, the greater expectations on the part of a conservative regime in Britain under a Margaret Thatcher and a clumsiness between West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher and SWAPO.

Last week when SWAPO's Sam Nujoma was in Bonn, Genscher exhibited a peculiar disposition by conspicuously keeping company with him in the corridors. Now France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has been holding talks with Genscher and subsequently has discussed these talks.

He says that France will not support economic sanctions against South Africa, but France is sympathetic toward SWAPO. It would seem that this is the same kind of sympathy evidenced by Genscher...the same Genscher with whom Cheysson spoke just recently.

Let's explore this attitude a little and it will be clear that his economic interests in France are quite important, but in addition he wants to tack on support for SWAPO.

But it is on the very subject of economy that France must tread very carefully. In France itself there is unemployment already and if the country were to carry through the stated election promises of a victorious Francois Mitterrand there would be an additional 350,000 Frenchmen returning home from Africa and it is not clear how and where these people will be accommodated in the midst of France's unemployment problem.

If France were then to proceed to tax its own economy with sanctions against South Africa then a difficult situation would turn into an impossible one, because sanctions, which are intended to hurt South Africa, will also cut deeply into France's purse.

Mandatory sanctions will also be saddling France with another problematic situation. The so-called frontline states would be hard hit by sanctions against South Africa, because it is from South Africa that these countries are provided with imported and local products and supplies.

Knowledge of African strategy makes it quite evident that, as the victims of sanctions against South Africa, these frontline states will end up begging from Western countries. They will want help, help in the form of monetary aid...something which France will not be able to afford.

The alleged disposition of France, Britain and of the West German Chancellor is having the effect of dropping this package on the new America. But there is more to this: This is turning the United States into a decisive factor in the South-West Africa question.

Up to this stage this new America has manifested a reasonable attitude toward South-West Africa/Namibia. But at the same time the United States continues to remain strongly negative with respect to anything that smacks of racial prejudice.

Therefore our internal bickering about a closed restaurant, a South-West Africa House, a Windhoek teachers college and a Tinden Palace will not sit well with the Americans. These are matters which must be corrected in South-West Africa as the sand flows rapidly through the hour-glass.

7964

CSO: 4701/4

NIGER

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO NIGER--The FRG has agreed to loan Niger 12 billion CFA francs for 1981-1982. The money will be used to finance some development projects in the country. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81]

UNDP LOAN TO NIGER--Under a loan agreement signed today, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is to give Niger \$1,699,150 for financing fishery development. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/123

PROGRAM OF AJ-MRDN SET FORTH, SUMMARIZED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 20 20-30 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] With somewhat of a delay, we are publishing here the program of the AJ-MRDN.

In submitting its program to a vast mass debate, AJ is expressing its determination to be the organization of the vast popular masses fighting for new democracy.

At a moment when a certain number of political formations (including AJ) are getting ready to enter the arena of the legal political struggle, this program draft makes it possible clearly to place the AJ within the panorama of Senegalese political forces.

In order properly to understand what AJ is, it will undoubtedly be enough for us to recall that this organization's basic characteristics are as follows:

1. AJ more particularly fights against the Senegalese neocolonial bourgeoisie, French imperialism, and their local allies.
2. AJ fights against imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction;
3. AJ fights against obscurantism and all decadent feudal values.
4. AJ fights against opportunism in all of its forms (revisionism, reformism), regardless of whether it is right-wing or left-wing.

In order better to conduct this four-way struggle:

- (a) AJ bases its action on the working class, primarily, the working peasants, and the revolutionary intellectuals;
- (b) AJ bases its action on the revolutionary ideology of the proletariat.

It is essential to understand that this is the way that leads to the radical liquidation of the current system of exploitation and domination of our people and the establishment of a state of transition toward real socialism.

The fact remains that this program must be assimilated not only and not primarily by the political elites but also by the vast popular masses (workers and peasants, in particular) so that they may become the conscious moving force for their own destiny.

This undoubtedly is the great challenge facing AJ-MRDN.

This is the great challenge which all patriotic forces must face.

JDB for its part will help them to the fullest extent of its modest resources.

5058

CSO: 4719/985

CHANGES IN LABELS OF POLITICAL PARTIES NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13-14 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Babacar Sine]

[Text] Since the revision of Article 3 of the Constitution, a fever has taken hold of the illegal or clandestine political parties, to the extent that, in fact tolerated, they have operated in the open. This is the fever of candidacy for legal recognition. For example, the Democratic League, Movement for the Labor Party, the illegal PAI [African Independence Party] and the "Jaay Doole bi" Party have filed a request for recognition. There is even Mamadou Dia who intends to establish a party called Movement for Popular Democracy, not to mention the RND [Democratic National Rally], which has been a candidate for recognition for a long time. Doubtless we should expect to see this list become longer.

What may strike the attentive observer is the apparent desire of certain parties to find a new image, by changing their label or by adding to the already known label.

Thus the illegal PAI proposes henceforth to call itself the PIT, that is to say, the Independence and Labor Party. Is it saying that for "legislative reasons" and also to get out of the acronym dispute which it has had for several years with the PAI-Majhemout that has already been legally recognized? Or does it intend by adding the word "Labor" to say that it is at one and the same time labeling itself the party of the "Laborers?" The logic of its definition as a Marxist party implies this and gives reason to believe it. But then labels are neither neutral nor innocent. In the background, barely visible or very clearly delineated, the ideological or political orientation is almost always discernible.

Or rather is it not quite simply in a hurry, in a competitive fervor, to usurp somewhat the acronym of the Democratic League?

In fact, this party which has filed its papers for legalization well in advance, no longer calls itself what it used to. It, too, is placing the accent on the term "Labor." Under its new baptismal name it is now: Democratic League, Movement for the Labor Party. You will note the extra terminology. Will the war of acronyms also take place within the Marxist family? It seems that the Democratic Party is not making a major problem out of this. It rather intends to popularize its league which is entered succinctly in a manifesto accompanied by a petition

in support of its application for legalization. This manifesto is not to be confused with a manifesto upon which the names of individuals appear, whether or not they be former opponents, diverse democrats, who commit no one but themselves and call for patriotic unity and convergence around a program of national construction. It would appear that the political climate in our country is particularly favorable for manifestos! Let us remember that the manifesto of the Democratic League, which resulted from a split from the PAI in 1972, was signed, among others, by individuals who were the driving force behind the journal VERITE, such as Babacar Sine; Mbamba Guisse; Mamadou Ndoye, secretary general of SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers]; Abdoulaye Bathily, former president of UDES (Democratic Union of Senegalese Students) and trade union leader; Bakhaio Seck, former trade union leader of UNTS [National Union of Workers of Senegal]; etc. All of which is revealing as regards the influence this party exercises over certain sectors of the trade union opposition, although it still has not acquired a mass base.

Of Marxist inspiration, let us emphasize that it is less bound than the PIT, formerly illegal PIT, in an alliance with Moscow and that it aligns itself less mechanically than the latter with Soviet positions.

As for the "Jaay Dolebi" [as published] party, it is in the greatest haste of all to obtain recognition and this well in advance of revision of Article 3. Paradoxically, what it wants most quickly is to benefit from the democratic opening up although never having believed it! It seeks recognition under the following label: Movement for the National Democratic Revolution (MRND). Not only does it sound Maoist but so does the strategy which this label carried and proposes to reveal: a strategy inspired in a straight line from the Maoist conception of the "New Democracy." According to the latter, the essential content of the present Senegalese historical process is democratic; however, this democratic revolution will be directed by the working class, which distinguishes it from the other previous middle-class revolution. It is in this that it is new and its historical form is national. The MRND has some Maoist plan! In practice, this party, for the moment, is engaging in intensive ideological activity in the intellectual and student substrata behind a doctrinaire worker-power facade.

Will Abdoulaye Ly, who has just become a member of this party, bring it good fortune? After the PRA [African Realignment Party], the UPS [Senegalese Progressive Union], the COSU [Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition], in short at the end of his tortuous itinerary!

Mamadou Dia's party, which is a candidate for legalization, is showing nothing more than the tip of its nose. Everyone is waiting for him to further clarify his thinking and to more sharply define his strategic and action line. Is he perhaps also preparing a manifesto along these lines?

8143
CSO: 4719/96

DRAFT 1981-1982 BUDGET ADOPTED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13-14 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by S.G.]

[Text] It is finished. The draft budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year was approved at the end of yesterday afternoon's session by a strong majority of all the deputies of the Socialist Party, in spite of its rejection en bloc by the opposition deputies.

By means of this action, the parliament has just given the government the funds for its policy in the coming budgetary year. This budget which will be executory on its effective date was prepared this year in terms of resources and expenditures totaling 220.169 billion CFA francs and 193,412,220,000 CFA francs, respectively. Compared to last year, this translates, therefore, into an increase of 11 percent in relative value.

Based on three categories, the budget that has just been approved by parliament includes the operating budget, which this year is set at 125.493 billion; the investment budget, otherwise known as the equipment budget, 55.602 billion; and, finally, special treasury accounts set at 39.74 billion.

With a speech by Minister of Finance Ousmane Seck and one made in the name of D'Amadou Cisse Dia, by President Andre Guillaibert, the first ordinary session of the current year which opened on 13 April 1981 came to an end. However, the deputies will not go on vacation as was the case last year, since by decree of the chief of state they will meet next Monday in an extraordinary session which will be devoted to examination of the bill which institutes the Sixth Development Plan, among other draft legislation.

8143

CSO: 4719/96

SENEGAL

RUMORED DETENTION OF AHMED NIASSE

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 20 20-30 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] The Senegalese recall the hysterical campaign launched last year by the regime against Ahmed Niasse, nicknamed the "Ayatollah of Kaolack" and accused of all kinds of wrongdoing.

At the time, the idea was to create a diversion among national public opinion which the regime, on the brink of disarray, urgently needed to restore as best it could so as to pursue its somewhat hidden "recovery" maneuvers.

The uproar which, through the official press, greeted the announcement of the arrest of Ahmed Niasse in Niger revealed the determination expressed by the "new team" in power to bar any threat of "destabilization"--both presumed and real.

Since then, the Ahmed Niasse case seemed definitely closed. But that was only in appearance because persistent rumors have not been denied officially and deal with the extradition of Ahmed Niasse of Niger by the Senegalese government. According to those rumors, he is supposed to be held in the famous concentration camp at Kedougou.

In any case, public opinion is entitled to be informed in an entirely objective manner on the fate of Ahmed Niasse.

At a moment when much noise is being made about the need for "introducing morality into political life," that would not be asking too much of a government which must certainly encounter difficulties in getting rid of certain reflexes.

5058
CSO: 4719/95

BRIEFS

PDS REPRESENTATION IN ASSEMBLY—Dakar—Henceforth Mr Mamadou Dia's Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) will have every opportunity to be represented in the Senegalese Parliament. Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) parliamentary representative Papa Demba Diallo, who recently resigned from that party, has in fact just announced his intention of rallying Mamadou Dia's party. Up to now the latter has not succeeded in gaining official recognition for his organization. But that should not be long in coming because of the law providing for an unlimited number of parties recently passed in Senegal. But the wave of resignations and rallyings that has just washed over the Senegalese political arena will enable the MDP to have one deputy, at the expense of the PDS. A slim representation, to be sure, but one that comes at the moment of the official birth of the movement. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jun 81 p 12] 11466

CSO: 4719/107

BRIEFS

MEASURES FAVORABLE TO EXPORTS—Tanzania has taken steps to encourage exports, steps which will be operational as of 1 July. Tanzania will devote \$12 million to the funding of the 1981-1982 support plan for exporters which will include preferential terms for financing and priority subsidies for the purchase of raw materials and replacement equipment. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 29 Jun 81 p 8]
11466

CSO: 4719/107

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOANS FOR UPPER-VOLTA--Under an agreement signed on Monday in Ouagadougou, France will loan the sum of 225 million CFA francs to Upper Volta. The money will be used to finance gold prospection in Gangoul-Diouga region and supplement aid to the Upper Voltan Enterprises Promotion Board. The first project will cover 150 million CFA francs while the second receives 75 million CFA francs. [Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 22 Jun 81]

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